

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

## Politics and General Literature.

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—353—

#### Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced three arrivals; the DAVID CLARK from the Cape, the PORTSEA from Bombay, and the brig GUIDE from the Isle of Bourbon; the particulars of which are given under the usual head.

We are now enabled to lay before our readers many interesting articles of European intelligence, which want of space prevented us from inserting yesterday. After having touched slightly on all the more important events which occurred in the interval between the 25th of September, the date of our last direct advices from England, and the 23d of October, when the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS sailed; we propose to begin from the former date, and proceed as regularly as we possibly can with the contents of the Papers in our possession. Our Military Readers will perceive, that we have been particularly attentive to such intelligence as is connected with their profession.

*Secretary of Legation to the United States.*—Henry U. Addington has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the United States of America. A great many changes are said to be in contemplation before the meeting of Parliament. It is even said, that overtures have been again made to certain Members of the Opposition, but without the least effect. The latter are already counting their numbers and confidently expect to be able to out-vote Ministers on every question of Supply next Session. This is probable; for the "Country Gentlemen" are daily becoming more dissatisfied. Farms continue to fall in, and it is utterly impossible to collect rent. The novel and melancholy circumstance of a notice on a large Board of a farm to let "RENT FREE" is exhibited on the Brighton Road, not far from Ryegate. In another part of the Country, we read of forty acres of land which a few years ago let at £3, an acre, being re-let at 6s. per acre. These are sad symptoms of the times; but we much fear things are not yet at the worst. Every necessary article of life is unsaleable even at a price which cannot remunerate the expense of production, and the consequences do not require to be described. The Metropolis is beginning at length to feel the effects of this ruinous system, and some of the most splendid establishments at the West end of the Town have been broken up, and the mansions sold to enable the former possessors to economise on their Estates in the country. Thus the evil is not unalloyed with great and extensive good, and we only wish more of the great landlords of the country would follow this good old English custom instead of spending their wealth amongst ungrateful Foreigners.

*Falling off in the Quarter's Revenue.*—We regret also to be obliged to state, that the official statement of the quarter's Revenue ending the 10th of October exhibits an alarming falling off. As compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is a deficiency of more than £800,000 Sterling, which is at a rate considerably exceeding three Millions a year. What then becomes of the clear surplus Revenue of five Millions which was to operate as an effectual Sinking Fund for the reduction of our enormous Debt about which we heard so much vapouring last Session? The writers in Ministerial interests, assure the country, that the "falling off is very satisfactory, inasmuch as the deficit is only in proportion to the taxes repealed." But then what are we to think of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's as-

surance so often made in Parliament, that in the present state of the country increased consumption would more than compensate the Revenue for the taxes taken off; otherwise he said he could not consent to repeal a single tax, as the very existence of the country, in his opinion, depended on the maintenance of an efficient Sinking Fund. But putting this aside, the repeal of taxes does not account for this large deficiency, as a short reference to a very obstinate but useful Gentleman yclept Cocker will shew. The taxes repealed last Session were

The War Malt Tax .....	1,300,000
The Additional Leather Tax .....	300,000
Irish Window and Hearth Duties .....	250,000
Tonnage Duty .....	250,000
	<b>£2,000,000</b>

But it will be said that the Salt Tax was also repealed; so it was, but the repeal is not to take effect till the 1st of January next. So that when we deduct from the

Rate of decrease in the Revenue .....	3,222,400
The amount of Duties repealed .....	2,000,000

The real decrease in the produce of the existing taxes will be ..... **£1,222,000**

Notwithstanding this plain and undeniable demonstration, the London COURIER with an obstinacy which is worthy of a better cause, insists that there is no real falling off, and that the country is in the most flourishing state. Upon this, a Contemporary observes "if the people are in that state of "ease and comfort" which the COURIER says this revenue account proves them to be, the repeal of certain portions of excise duties would cause an increased consumption of the articles relieved, and consequently the revenue ought to exhibit an improvement, after deducting the amount of the taxes repealed. The reverse turns out to be the case; thus clearly shewing, that the general distress is so great, as not only to prevent tax-payers from taking advantage of mitigated duties, but actually to produce a sort of phenomenon in financial affairs—a decreased consumption following a diminished taxation of the articles consumed." To the pure "satisfaction" of all which, we willingly leave the COURIER and his masters.

*State of the Funds.*—The state of the funds naturally follows next in order of relation as another barometer of the state of public affairs, and many of our readers we hope have even a stronger interest than a Political one in this branch of our news.

Although the funds left off on the 22d of October at the high prices quoted in our *Extra*, Stock fluctuated considerably the preceding week, and even suffered a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. The following is an abbreviation of the weekly report given on the Sunday preceeding the Sailing of the HASTINGS, viz. the 21st of October.

*The Funds.*—Consols this week have declined about a quarter per cent. in consequence, it is said, of some disappointment in respect to the Quarterly comparative Statement of the Revenue, to which is added, a discovery of the absolute necessity of further diverting the Sinking Fund, in consequence of the failure of Mr. Vansittart's Pension-Annuity Scheme. Bad reasons both of them; for the Revenue is quite as prosperous as could

be rationally expected; and as to the Sinking Fund, who has not foreseen that result? The difference is trifling, and scarcely worthy attention. Latest quotation:—

Three per Cent Red. 81½.	New Four per Cents. 102.
Four per Cents. 99½.	Consols for Account, 82.
Consols,..... 82	

The Foreign Market has exhibited great fluctuation this week, especially the Spanish Securities, which have risen and fallen very capriciously, chiefly in consequence of the new views produced by the disappointment of the Rothschilds in respect to the contract for the New Spanish Loan. Yesterday the Jobbers were in a fever of activity, in consequence of a Peruvian Loan of £1,200,000, the terms of which we give elsewhere. The avidity for this line of speculation is truly a rage; and we should not wonder to hear of a loan for the very new Government of Pitcairn's Island. This will be temporary. Latest quotation:—

French 5 per Cents, 94½.	Prussian, 90½.
Russian 6 per Cents, 82.	Prussian of 1822, 90½.
Russian of 1823, 90.	Danish, in £ sterling, 91.
Neapolitan 5 per Cents, 82½.	Colombian 6 per Cents, 95.
Austrian 5 per Cents, 82.	Chilian 6 per Cents, 88.
Spanish of 1820, 83.	American 6 per Cents, 92 to 98½.
Ditto of 1821, 71½.	Ditto 5 per Cents, 96½.

*Arrest of a Mr. Bowring.*—A great sensation had been excited in England by the arrest, by order of the French Government, of a Mr Bowring, a British subject, better known as the author of "THE RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY." He was seized at Calais just as he was preparing to embark for England, and all his Papers were taken from him. The following is a brief narrative of this extraordinary transaction, and we bespeak attention to the spirited letter of Mr. Bowring to Sir Charles Stuart.

#### ARREST AND ILL TREATMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT AT CALAIS.

MR. BOWRING'S LETTER TO SIR CHARLES STUART.

Sir,

Calais, Oct. 8, 1822.

I have to entreat your Excellency's immediate interference on my behalf, in a case in which the rights of hospitality, and the protection of my passport endorsed by you, have been grossly and illegally violated.

I visited Paris for my commercial concerns, and left it by the diligence on Thursday last. On my arrival here, I obtained the endorsement of my passport and license for embarkation. When I reached the pier, I was arrested by the agents of police and conducted, with my baggage, to the *Mairie*, where I was told that an order from Government had arrived for the examination of all my papers. I requested the attendance of the British Consul, which was granted: my trunk was opened, my papers were all read and examined, and 15 sealed letters, with two sealed packets, one of them from the Portuguese Ambassador at Paris to the Portuguese Minister at London, bearing the arms of Portugal, and delivered into my own hands by M. d'Oliveira himself, were forcibly taken from me.

I beg leave to premise that, of the contents of all or any of these letters or packets, I am wholly ignorant—a fact which I offered to depose upon oath. Notwithstanding this my passport was taken from me, and after a detention of two days, I have been delivered over to the gendarmerie, to be conducted to Boulogne, and delivered up to the *Procureur du Roi*, without any legal proceeding against me, without the knowledge of any one circumstance to justify an act so arbitrary and so atrocious.

I have now to put myself under your powerful protection, and to solicit your instant interference to rescue my person from imprisonment, and to uphold the important character of that nation you represent, whose citizens have no longer any protection from the laws. I have also to entreat that you will consult with the Minister of his Faithful Majesty, as to the means of vindicating those diplomatic privileges which have been so wan-

tonly violated in his person, by the seizure of his official correspondence.

I have protested against acts which make your signature of no avail for the protection of British subjects; and though I know of no ground for the apprehension that any part of the correspondence which was intrusted to me bears a political character, I have protested against the horrible principle, that the bearer of a sealed letter, whose contents are unknown to him, can be made responsible for their contents. I submit all this to your Excellency's consideration. My commercial affairs are dreadfully suffering from this violent detention: it is impossible to calculate the consequences. I venture, therefore, to hope that your Excellency will take instant and effective measures for my release; and, referring to the report of the British Consul.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN BOWRING.

Mr. Edward Blaquiere, Lieutenant in the Navy, and the Author of a recent *History of the Spanish Revolution*, was at Calais at the time of the arrest of his friend Mr. Bowring, and among the papers taken from the latter, was a letter of his to Senor Garcia, Peruvian Agent in London. Mr. Blaquiere wrote to Sir Charles Stuart, to state this fact, in case his Excellency should be pleased to reclaim the papers seized.

Mr. Bentham was made acquainted with his friend's arrest by a letter from him at Calais, which he received on Friday the 11th instant. He lost no time in writing to Mr. Secretary Canning, to state the circumstance, and to request that a direction might be given to the English Minister at Paris to look into the matter. Mr. Canning promptly and politely replied to Mr. Bentham the same evening, that he would send off the necessary information to Sir Charles Stuart by that night's courier. In Mr. Bowring's letter to Mr. Bentham, dated Calais, Oct. 8, that gentleman says,—“Of the contents of the packets and letters seized I knew nothing \* \* I am calm and energetic (though ill) in this scene of filth, misery, and depravity \* \* I know of nothing to compromise me.”

On the 19th inst. Mr. Bowring was transferred to the prison at Boulogne under an escort of gendarmerie, and in a vehicle which he was himself forced to hire. At Boulogne many Englishmen are resident: among those who visited the prisoner was Mr. Christopher Hutchinson, Member for Cork, Mr. Hamilton the British Consul, behaved with spirit and kindness. Mr. Bowring was allowed to hire and occupy the gaoler's room in the day-time, otherwise he would have been forced to mix with the criminals in that horrid prison. He underwent two examinations before the *Procureur du Roi*, shortly after his arrival, being conducted to them on foot, through the streets, escorted by gendarmes. He demanded that the Consul should be present: this was refused, and he was examined *au secret*. The questions related chiefly to some French verses found amongst the papers seized. When charged with having been the bearer of sealed letters which, as the *Procureur* said, is contrary to the post-office regulations, Mr. Bowring replied, that he supposed the letters and official despatch were entrusted to him from its being a fact of notoriety throughout Europe, that the secret of letters was continually violated in France. With respect to the contents, he solemnly declared his total ignorance of any of them, and expressed a wish that this declaration should be received on oath; it was, however, merely noted in the *Procès Verbal*. After protesting against the seizure of a diplomatic despatch from one Ambassador to another, he insisted upon knowing what he was accused of. All he could obtain on this point was, that he is “suspected of being the bearer of letters to the Revolutionists in England.”

In the afternoon of the 11th, all visitors to Mr. Bowring were refused admittance at the prison-doors, and he was declared to be confined by authority *au secret*. Not even the Consul could obtain admittance.

“Mr. Bowring has every reason to be convinced”—says his friend Mr. Blaquiere in a letter from Boulogne—“that the



verses, which have also been made a ground of offence, were left on his table by an agent of the great personage, who caused his movements to be so closely watched while at Paris."—*Madras Courier*.

**Military Operations in Greece.**—The Paris papers of Monday last (Oct. 7) contain a detailed report of the military operations in Greece, which confirms the long disputed accounts of the victories obtained over the Turks. This report bears all the marks of authenticity, and is of a character quite opposite to the vague and general rumours of the Greek defeats. Accounts from Semlin, after mentioning the total destruction of the Turkish army at the Thermopylae and in the Morea, state that the Porte had ordered all the troops that were encamped on the banks of the Danube to repair to Thessaly, in order to form a new army to act against the Greeks.

**Quarter's Revenue.**—The quarter's revenue will be made up to-day, but the precise amount will not be ascertained till late this afternoon. It is believed, however, that it will be a very satisfactory one. The surplus on the consolidated fund in the corresponding quarter was above £1,600,000. But during the last session the duties were reduced on malt, salt and hides. Notwithstanding these reductions, however, there is every reason, we repeat, to believe, that the official statement, which we shall have to lay before our readers to-morrow, will be very satisfactory.—*Courier*.

**Spain.**—Bayonne papers have arrived to the 26th and Madrid Journals to the 21st of Sept. The former report, that an intimate alliance is forming between Spain and Portugal; and they even go so far as to state, that the constitutional Spaniards reckon on the active assistance of Great Britain, in the event of their country being invaded by the armies of the holy alliance. These papers contain very little news from the disturbed provinces. They were ignorant at Bayonne of the progress made by Espinosa in the siege of Irati; but it was expected that it must have fallen into his hands. It was inferred also, that the royalists had been routed in other quarters by the fugitives that arrived from the Spanish frontiers, most of whom were re-equipped at Bayonne, and furnished with means to return to Spain, by the committee of which Equia is president, and which contrary to all international law, is still suffered to hold its sittings in a French town, and consequently with the connivance and under the protection of the French government. The Madrid Journals abound in spirited articles calculated to allay the alarm which the royalists sedulously foment, respecting the apprehended invasion of Spain. They calculate strongly, and with justice, on the spirit of the people; and it is also said that the recent address of the King to the nation, declaring his firm adhesion to the constitution, has had the happiest effects in tranquillizing the public mind. Private letters from Spain say that that kingdom assumes a formidable martial attitude, and that a very great military force will soon be at the disposal of the government. The idea of a foreign invasion has had an evident influence on the minds of the people, and many Spaniards, who are not devoted to the prevailing party, express their firm resolution to resist all foreign interference in their affairs. The Neapolitan refugee, General Pepe, arrived at Madrid on the 16th of Sept, on his return from England.

**Portugal.**—Lisbon papers have been received to the 29th of Sept. inclusive. The discussions on the affairs of Brazil were continued with much warmth. A proposition has been made for the admission of foreign corn under certain regulations. Preparations were making for a grand ceremony which was to take place on the 1st of Oct. On that day the King was to repair to the hall of the cortes and receive the constitution from the president. Regulations for this ceremony, and the oaths to be taken drawn up by the constitutional committee. The King, laying his hand on the New Testament, says—"I accept, and swear to keep and cause to be kept, the political constitution of the Portuguese monarchy which has been decreed by the constituent cortes of the nation." The president and the other deputies take the same oath.—The anniversary of the revolution was celebrated with great pomp on the 15th of Sept.

**Murders at Naples.**—The NEAPOLITAN GAZETTE contains an account of the manner in which Ferdinand III. has punished or pardoned his loving subjects for having established or supported a constitution, which he himself swore to maintain, and at the head of which his son remained till the Austrian standard appeared in sight of Naples. Thirty persons, who had been concerned in the revolution of 1820, have been condemned to death, and thirteen to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The GAZETTE, however, is loud in its praises of royal clemency for having pardoned twenty-eight out of the thirty condemned, and for having commuted this punishment into imprisonment and hard labour for thirty years. Amongst those condemned to death is General Pepe, who, it will be recollected, made his escape after the overrunning of his country by the Austrians, and is now at Madrid—some say in expectation of the command of a body of constitutional troops—which, however, is improbable, as the constitution does not permit the grant of a military command to a foreigner. The only two unfortunate men, against whom sentence of death (for attempting to emancipate their country!) could be put in execution, were Morelli and Silvati.—"On Wednesday fortnight," says a private letter, "these two were (according to the custom used with condemned persons) put in a cappella, or little church, where they passed the night, surrounded by Priests; the horrors of the place, and the near approach of death, made an impression on Silvati, who listened to the Priests, confessed himself, and received the Sacrament of the Catholic Church. Morelli, however, remained obdurate; he expressed his disbelief of the doctrines of the church and his contempt of its ministers, and would not attend to their exhortations. About seven o'clock, on Thursday morning, they were conveyed to the place of execution, outside of the Porta Ghauana, a few paces from the prison, as they were sentenced to suffer with the *ultima ignominia*, like parricides; their eyes were bound, their faces covered with black crape veils; a robe of coarse black stuff was thrown over their bodies, and their shoes and stockings were taken off. They walked firmly to the guillotine; a Priest, with a large crucifix in his hand, walked by the side of each; when they ascended the scaffold, Silvati, knelt down on the step, listened to the instructions of his Confessor, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence! but Morelli remained standing, firmly refusing to listen to the Priest, saying, 'He wants to deceive me;' and when the Confessor renewed his exhortations, with the words, 'God is just,' Morelli answered, 'God has not been just to me in this business; I have always been an honest man, and now I am to die like a villain.'—Both the unfortunate men met their fate very resolutely and calmly. The body of Morelli was, in consequence of his impenitence, refused Christian burial."

The PIEDMONTSE GAZETTE contains an ordinance of Charles Felix for the regulation of the studious youth of his dominions.—The students of Turin, it will be remembered, were zealous partizans of the constitution of 1821, and mainly instrumental in bringing about the revolutionary explosion. For this the university of Turin was dissolved, and its fine building converted into a stable for the horses of the royalist troops. Like the army, it has now been reformed, and, together with the other seminaries of the kingdom, placed under an institute that would have suited any century from the 8th to the 15th, and no other. All education is subjected to the Priests. The students are condemned to a *surveillance*, as constant and more galling than that of galley-slaves. They are directed in what house they must lodge, what church they must attend, what religious exercises they must perform.—If these restrictions on the spirit of youth do not please the High Allies, they must be very fastidious.

**Extraordinary Fraud.**—A most successful and daring fraud has been committed on some of the most respectable individuals of this town, (Liverpool) by two Frenchmen, calling themselves Count St. Julien and Chevalier Villeneuve. By some means or other they contrived to impose on an eminent banker of Birmingham, who gave them letters to a merchant of this town. They were received by him in a very hospitable manner, and he invited a party to

meet them at his table. This, of course, gave them currency in society; they were invited to the house of another gentleman, and soon formed a pretty extensive acquaintance. They represented themselves as a colonel and major in the army, fleeing from France as actors in Berton's conspiracy. A subscription was made for them, and they soon after embarked for Marazion. On their arrival there they contrived to swindle some of the merchants, and immediately returned to Liverpool. Their villainy was not discovered, and they were again received into society; they had obtained permission to return to France, and a gentleman of this town agreed to accompany them. Previously to their departure, they visited all the public buildings, the schools, and charities, and appeared to take a great interest in every thing connected with education. On their arrival in London passports were obtained. Our Liverpool friend had occasion to get his watch repaired before he set off, and Count St. Julien accompanied him to the shop. He was told it would take some time, and, as he could not wait, the watchmaker lent him another. It is almost needless to say, that, before they left London, the count contrived to get the watch out of the shop, on some pretence or other. On their arrival in France, the count pretended that his pocket had been picked, and our townsman generously offered them what money they required. On reaching the capital they were to take their guest to the chateau of the count's mother, but it happened, most unexpectedly, that the good lady was from home, at which circumstance the greatest disappointment was expressed. However, they agreed to dine at a Restaurateur's in the evening; and, as Villeneuve had to go into the country, he borrowed our townsman's borrowed watch, in order that he might be exact. The time for dinner had arrived, but the crafty dogs came not. Our townsman began to think that a warning he received from a sharp sighted friend, before he left Liverpool, was not without foundation. He returned to the hotel, found a letter addressed by Villeneuve to the count—he opened it and read, "We have been discovered; meet me at such an hour, at a house in such a street at Versailles, to-morrow." Our friend immediately determined to go thither himself—he did so, but found no such street or house—he returned, went into his bedroom, and found that in his absence his portmanteau had been opened by the key which was appended to the lent watch, and every thing had been carried off. We understand these clever fellows left no trace whatever by which they are likely to be detected, and many of our friends are one laughing at the other for having been so thoroughly duped.—*Liverpool Mercury*, Oct. 11.

Yesterday the family of Laplanders, with their rein deer, which excited so much interest in London last spring, arrived here (Liverpool) by the City of Glasgow steam boat. We are happy to learn that the proprietor intends exhibiting them for a short time in this town.

Three paupers have died in our parish Work-house, within the last week, whose united ages amounted to two hundred and seventy-three years; and there is a female now living in the same house, who is one hundred and ten years of age.

*New Infirmary, in Brownlow-Street.*—No remark has been more frequently repeated by foreign travellers into this country, than that our palaces might be mistaken for hospitals, and our hospitals for palaces. A more striking illustration of the truth of this observation has seldom been exhibited, than the new Liverpool Infirmary, of which the exterior is now so far completed as to afford us a full comprehension of the elevation and design.—Few royal residences have so much the aspect of a palace. Next to Greenwich Hospital, it is, we believe, the most magnificent structure ever reared in this kingdom for purposes purely charitable.

How far this superior style of architecture is appropriate or out of place in buildings of such a character; how far a structure, which is intended exclusively for the accommodation of the lowest classes of mankind, can consistently exhibit every appearance of external splendour; how far it is allowable to employ the funds of a charitable contribution, limited in its means of support, but unlimited in the possible number and urgency of

its claimants, on any other principle than that of the severest economy, are questions which, at present, we feel little inclined to discuss. We contemplate with such pride and gratification every successive addition to the architectural superiority of Liverpool, that we are not disposed to be over scrupulous as to the objects for which they are created.

The *façade* towards Brownlow-street exhibits a most noble portico of six Ionic columns, rising to the height of the second story, surmounted by a plain entablature, and flanked by two pavilions of two stories and an attic. The central part of the building is nearly in the form of a square, of which this beautiful elevation forms the front. From the bottom of the square issues, on each side, a spacious wing, also of two stories and an attic, something on the plan of the palace of Versailles. The whole front, including the wings, comprises an extent of about 210 feet. The plain entablature, above the second story, runs round the whole building, except the back front. It is a most commodious plan for a large hospital, and admits of every accommodation which such a building can possibly require.

In contemplating this fine structure, which will rank amongst the very first of the architectural ornaments of Liverpool, we cannot help repeating our deep regret, that, from the insufficient width of the street, there is no point from which the spectator can take in the entire design of the architect or comprehend the full beauty of the elevation. We are aware that this capital defect is inseparable from the nature of the site, and that sufficient ground could not be spared to allow the building to be thrown back to a proper distance; but every one will regret that a more suitable situation could not have been found.

*Answer Given to the Challenge of a Duellist.*—"I have two objections to this duel matter, the one is lest I should hurt you, and the other is lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body; I could make no use of you when dead for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men! Why then shoot down a human creature of which I could make no use? A buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for long voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true; being of the nature of a racoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing human now. As to your hide it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year-old colt. As to myself, I do not like much to stand in the way of any thing harmful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistol, take some object, a tree or a barn-door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge that if I had been in the same place you might also have hit me."—*American Paper*.

*The Law.*—In the reign of Edward II. (A.D. 1320) the number of attorneys were limited and regulated; and one hundred and fifty were declared sufficient, in those peaceable times, to serve the whole kingdom.

*Pedestrianism.*—The match between Betteridge, the Berkshire runner, and West, the Canterbury runner, took place on Tuesday, for one hundred guineas, a short distance from that city. It was a match which attracted much company. The pedestrians ran ten miles against each other, and Betteridge won it, doing the ten miles within an hour.

A machine for the dressing of cloth has recently been erected in Leeds, which does as much in forty-five minutes as two men could do in two days. In the present state of society, inventions like these to supersede human labour, instead of being, as they ought to be, beneficial to the community, are highly injurious.

It was the remark of Langier, formerly a physician at the Court of Vienna, that "at 25 we kill pleasure; at 30 we enjoy it; at 40 we husband it; at 50 we hunt after it; and at 60 we regret it."



# MISCELLANEOUS.

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## Riots at Hertford.

HERTFORD, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1822.

The Sessions for the borough of Hertford have just closed, without the smallest criminal cognizance of two recent occurrences within the scope of their jurisdiction; one of which appears almost to have frightened a Chief Justice (of Ely) out of his wits, and the other, however, alarming in its nature, to have passed away almost as a matter of course—the first, the riot in the town on the night of the new Mayor's dinner; and the other, "the gun-powder plot," as it is indifferently called, at the East India College in this vicinity. Professor Christian, the Chief Justice of Ely, unfortunately for his peace of mind, dined at the new Mayor's dinner a few days ago at Hertford, where was also Lord Cranborne, one of the members for that place. It is an ancient custom in this borough—Whether one "more honored in the breach than the observance," is another question—that when the members dine on certain festive occasions within the corporate bounds, they shall pay a visit in person, or appear by the golden proxy of "their Sovereign," at several elms held in the borough by the "independent electors"—independent, indeed, they are of the election, in the most comprehensive meaning of the word, and for reasons which Lord Cranborne can very well explain; but still the periodical visit, or the sovereign in lieu thereof, is a *sine qua non* with the clubs, and the performance of the ceremony is indispensable; it is therefore always complied with. The redemption of the bond does not, however, appear to acquit the subscriber, and Lord Cranborne, who has been for some time unpopular amongst particular classes, is occasionally, in his visits to Hertford, exposed to rather an unpleasant reception, from certain persons among the inhabitants. The particular mode of rude annoyance practised against his Lordship, is using an exclamation of "potatoes and red herrings" when he appears in the streets; and on the late Mayor's day they actually thrust a herring into his mouth, or against his face. It is not meant by this insolent practice to convey any reflection upon his Lordship's hospitality, or taste for good living; but the fact is, that some time ago Lord Cranborne, being dissatisfied with the manner, in which the parochial affairs of his neighbourhood were conducted so far as related to paupers, undertook the office of overseer himself at Hatfield, performed its duties personally, and practically administered measures of parochial economy and reform; among these the introduction of potatoes and salt herrings for the food of the poor formed a prominent arrangement, and although there are parts of the King's dominions (the south of Ireland for instance) where a large class of the inhabitants would idolise the Magistrate who exerted himself to secure for them a gratuitous supply of such food, yet the Hatfield folks, accustomed to the more nutritive forming diet of Hertfordshire, from that moment set their faces against Lord Cranborne, became advocates for any economy but his, and seized the opportunities already mentioned of insulting him when he appeared in the county town. All this would have passed away as the ordinary noise occasioned for the moment by some idle malcontents hooting at the object of their dislike; but Professor Christian, who was going homeward from the Mayor's dinner, and who seems to have lost his spirits where others are in the habit of gaining them, encountered what he considered to be a dangerous and tumultuous mob. The uproar of these "rioters" seems to have had the same power, for the moment, over the nerves of the Professor, that the poet ascribes to the charms of love, which

"—deprive, by their strange influence,

"The brave of courage, and the wise of sense."

for instead of repairing to the other magistrates whose company he had just left, he suffered the mob to continue their illegal proceedings, if such they were, and limited his magisterial interposition to the simple act of subsequently writing a letter to the Mayor and Magistrates, denouncing the mob, and describing it as composed chiefly of adults, 200 or 300 in number; dictating to the Magistrates the imperative necessity of making an example upon the occasion; and discharging at the mob with his wrath, the appalling provisions of a few dozen of penal statutes; as if the civil power were ignorant of the Professor's edition of Blackstone, and the addenda of the later acts against tumultuary assemblies. The new Mayor (Dr. Ord) appears not to have taken Professor Christian's injunctions and interference in good part, and whatever may be the public security obtainable by the active operation of the statutes quoted by Professor Christian, his Worship the Mayor seems to have thought them altogether inapplicable to the facts of the case at Hertford; for he denies in his answer that there was any thing like the riot which Mr. Christian alleged, and he states that the mob consisted chiefly of boys. The Mayor also broadly insinuates, by the way of a retort courteous, that the noise which so alarmed the Professor was occasioned by the (not very legal) circumstance of his coachman using his whip freely upon the shoulders of some of the crowd, who had the bad taste not to relish such a joke, and who retaliated in their own way at the instant. The Mayor, however, adds, that two or three persons were in custody for this disturbance, such as it was, and would be dealt with according to law. The correspondence was carried on between the parties in rather a novel manner, con-

sidering that one of them was no less a personage than his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, and the other the Mayor of the borough of Hertford; that the subject was an alleged riot which shocked the gravity of a judge; and the motive of writing, the attainment of a judicial inquiry; for the correspondence was opened by Professor Christian, by a letter to the chief and other magistrates in the columns of a county newspaper a week ago, and was answered through the same medium (an odd substitute as a place of record for the Crown office) by the Mayor on Tuesday last. The Mayor, indeed, appears, judging from the result, to have had a decided advantage over the learned Professor, for the Hertford sessions, closed yesterday evening—no bills were preferred against these "formidable rioters," and the two persons who were in custody, were, in the absence of all prosecution, discharged upon their own recognizance. It is reasonable to presume, that if the riot were of the character described by the Professor, the Magistrates of the borough and of the county would not have suffered the offenders to escape with total impunity. The facts seem to have remained with the Mayor, and the law with Professor Christian—a fair anatomical distribution, the one being a doctor, and the other a judge. So much for the riot at Hertford; now for "the gunpowder" plot on the neighbouring moor.

The East India College near Hertford, an establishment not uniformly remarkable for the efficacy of its discipline, has again within the last fortnight become the scene of insubordination, and it is singular enough that Mr. Christian, who was himself for some time a professor at this College, and who must consequently feel an interest in its well being who was then, and is still, a Magistrate of the county, and resident in the neighbourhood, did not direct his attention to the late tumultuary disturbance in that establishment, and prescribe for the master there as he did with less apparent necessity for the corporation of Hertford. It seems that a short time since, in the absence through indisposition of Dr. Le Bas, a person dignified with the lofty appellation of Dean of the College, the Rev. H. Walter, who had the superintendence of the establishment, laid some fresh imposition or restriction upon some of the boys for refractory conduct, or neglect of collegiate discipline; at least this is the ostensible origin assigned by some to the late disturbance. This was so little relished by the youths, that they beset Mr. Walter by all those little annoyances which school boys so well can practise: his person was threatened with insult, his windows were broken, and the students in large bodies combined for executing a more extended project of destruction, the precise nature of which has not yet been actually ascertained; it was probably nothing more than a plan to create alarm in the minds of the masters, by the appearance of a dangerous process of annoyance, the terror of which was augmented by the uncertainty of its effect. The students at Hertford College are just at that age (from 14 to 18) when youths are apt to imbib the sentiments of the Poet that—

"A nobler task their ripper age affords.

Than scanning syllables, and weighing words."

The first direct act of insubordination manifested on the late occasion was in consequence of the shutting of one of the College gates at what the boys deemed too early an hour in the evening; various attempts were made to pick this lock, which was at one of the back gates, but which, from its strength and construction, effectually resisted their efforts; the students, though baffled in their first attempt, and though additional bars opposed fresh obstacles, were yet not defeated, and they adopted a new contrivance to accomplish their purpose: they procured some gunpowder, which they made up in the manner best calculated for success, and which they ingeniously inserted through an aperture in some of the chambers of the lock, and then applied to it a match formed of combustible paper of slow communication, so as to admit some lapse of time between its being set, and the explosion.—When the powder became ignited, the lock was shattered by the shock; this took place late in the evening, and necessarily occasioned some alarm. The insubordination of the students was not, however, confined to this act of violence, for they contrived to insert a blacking bottle, filled with powder, into one of the pipes which act as a drain in the college square: this was also exploded by means of a match or train, near midnight; the noise necessarily caused much alarm, but no mischief was accomplished, nor indeed at such a place or hour could any have been effected by the explosion: it merely rent the spot, and threw up some gravel. Besides those secret machinations there were open acts of aggression; bodies of the students distributed themselves in given positions, from which they sallied forth, broke the college lamps, and then shattered several panes of glass in the houses of the learned Professor Le Bas, and the Very Reverend the Dean, Mr. Walter. Only one of the rioters was caught in the act, and he has been merely sent from the college for two terms. The Professors, upon inquiry, were unable to bring the charges home to others, though, from the extent of the plan of annoyance, suspicion fell upon numbers; they however adopted a course more comprehensive, though not so efficacious as decimation, yet equally capricious. There are between 70 and 80 students at the college and of those about 20 upon whom suspicion fell have been sent home to undergo a species of indefinite rustication. The penalty thus inflicted, though of uncertain extent at present, is considered

by the parties as a sort of holiday: and many of them from the interest of their connexions, expect to be shortly recalled with the loss of a term or two. There the matter rests at present, and perhaps the difficulty of making a selection where such number appears to have been engaged will secure impunity to the parties. Expulsion is here attended with disqualification from ever serving the East India Company in any capacity; and when it is considered that the students are the sons of persons of some and interest connexions, that they are sent here at some expense, in fact, to undergo a probation, which ensures to them ultimate provision in lucrative situations, it is not extraordinary that such a penalty is seldom inflicted, and that even when inflicted some expectations of ultimate evasion of the consequences are entertained.

It would seem, from the frequent recurrence of these acts of insubordination unchecked as they appear to be by the discipline of the college, or the penalty of expulsion, here a most severe punishment, if the role of the East India Company be really enforced, for no writer can be sent to India without the previous probation of four terms at this college, and if expelled he is declared disqualified from holding any office whatever in the service of the Company. It would seem, then, that experience refutes the utility of this establishment as a place of education and discipline: the insubordination it has manifested exceeds that in any other establishment throughout the kingdom. The Hertford establishment is not without the usual rules and statutes for enforcing college discipline; but, unlike the great endowments for education which adorn the country, there appears something imperfect in the mode of their application. Perhaps the error is in the system of the college itself. Instead of a college with endowed professorships, a large school, upon a school plan, with masters, not professors, constantly residing among and associating with the students, instead of having separate establishments from them, would probably be found a far better system for promoting that education which is deemed so indispensable for the servants of the East India Company. It is perfectly clear that the recurrence of these juvenile combinations evince, if not an imperfection of system of the establishment itself, at least an inadequate application of discipline, which must defeat every beneficial object expected from the foundation of such an institution. It is to be presumed that the particulars of the late disturbance are before the Directors of the East India Company, and that whatever may be their decision as affecting the present offenders, they will seriously reconsider the college system itself. As a source of patronage, there can be no doubt of the advantage to some parties of this college, with its train of professorships and emoluments; but as a place for education and discipline, a well planned school, with suitable masters, and summary though less formal means of coercion would, it is thought by many, conduce to more satisfactory and useful results. Then the high sounding names of professors, collegiate terms, and large salaries, must be abolished—sources of patronage must be dried; and who in these times will venture to oppose to such gratifications any thing so comparatively insignificant as securing the proper demeanour and discipline of boys, whose provision for life is already cut out for them?

#### DEATHS.

At Clumber, the family seat, in Nottinghamshire, on the 27th September, the Duchess of Newcastle. Her grace was delivered of twins, a boy and a girl, the latter still-born, on Tuesday. She was considered better on Thursday, and in a favourable way, but a sudden change for the worse took place. Her Grace was Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Miller Munday, of Shipley in Derbyshire, Esq. born 1st of June 1789, and married July 18, 1807. There was issue of this marriage 16 children, viz. 11 sons and 5 daughters, of whom there are now living nine sons and three daughters; of these four were born at two births.

At Rome, Cardinal Charles Andrea Peisallo, at the age of 66 years.

On Saturday, the 28th of Sept. in Preston, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Cooper, formerly an extensive coach-proprietor on the Liverpool, Manchester, and Lancaster roads.

On Wednesday, the 2d of Oct. aged 59, Mr. Thomas Forwood, London.

Same day, after a short illness, Mrs. Timperly, of Lowhill, aged 63 years.

On Thursday, the 3d of October, at Edge hill, Mrs. Williamson, wife of Mr. Joseph Williamson.

Same day, at Wigan, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. John Rowe, father of Mr. James Rowe, of this town.

On Friday last, Mrs. Penington, widow of the late Mr. W. Penington, Christian-street.

Same day, Mr. John McGowan, Cable-street, aged 82.

#### Separation of Brazil from Portugal.

LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12. 1892.

The following document, the official proclamation of the complete separation of Brazil from Portugal, with the Prince Regent's assumption of the title of Constitutional Defender of Brazil, has been put into our hands by a gentleman of the highest respectability, who received it from a correspondent in Brazil, personally so connected with himself, as to remove every kind of doubt or hesitation as to its authenticity. The following is the translation:—

#### "DECREE

"The dignity of regent of this vast empire, which the King, my father, had conceded to me, (and which was confirmed to me by the unanimous and spontaneous consent of the people of Brazil) the Cortes of Lisbon, without listening to the voices of the representatives of Brazil, have attempted to dispossess me of, as is notorious. In consequence, having since accepted the title, and taken upon myself the duties of the perpetual defender of this kingdom, which the same people so generously and loyally have conferred upon me, it is incumbent upon me, in the discharge of those my sacred duties, and in acknowledgement of so much love and fidelity tendered me, to take all the indispensable measures for the salvation of this greater portion of the Portuguese monarchy, which was to me confided, and the rights of which I swore to maintain unimpaired from any attack: And as the Cortes of Lisbon continue in the same erroneous system, and in all its lights unjust, of re-colonising Brazil by the force of arms, though the political independence of the country has been proclaimed and established by a general constituent and legislative assembly, convoked by my royal decree of the 3d June last, at the general request of the various boards (Câmeras), but proceeding, however, in the discharge of their duties, with due formality, wholly different indeed to the form adopted in Portugal, because the establishing of such a congress was originally a mere act of secret and factions clubs: And also my considering his Majesty King John the 6th, whose name and authority these Cortes pretend to use for their sinister ends, as a prisoner in that kingdom, deprived of that liberty of action which belongs to the executive power in a constitutional monarchy: I hereby command, having previously conferred with my council of state, all the provisional juntas of the government, military commandants, &c. and all the constituted authorities to whom the execution of this decree appertains the following:

"1. That all or any troops which from Portugal or any other place may be sent to Brazil, under whatever pretext, without my previous consent, shall be considered as enemies, as well as all the crews of the ships that may conduct them, if such troops should attempt to land. The commercial intercourse, however, shall be free and friendly between both kingdoms, for the preservation of the political union which I am so desirous to maintain.

"2. That if such troops arrive in peaceable order, they shall be retained on board, and allowed to delay, without communicating with the inhabitants, as long as may be necessary to provide them with provisions, and whatever they may require for their return, which shall take place without loss of time.

"That in case they do not obey these orders but attempt to land, they shall be repulsed by all the military force of the 1st and 2d lines, and even by the people at large, at the same time that all preparations shall be made to set their ships on fire, and to sink their boats.

"4. That if, notwithstanding all these exertions, it happen that those troops effect a landing in any port or part of the coast of Brazil, all the inhabitants that may not be able to resist the invasion, shall retire to the interior of the country, taking with them all their provisions, property, cattle, &c. to the end that the enemy be left destitute. And it is also commanded, that the troops of the country make the most desperate resistance, by attacking them as guerrillas avoiding, however, general engagements.

"5. That henceforward all the authorities military and civil to whom it may appertain, under the most strict and rigorous responsibility, shall be obliged to fortify all the ports of Brazil, in which a landing of such a nature may be effected.

"6. But if, perchance, there should not be the ammunition and accoutrements necessary for such fortifications, the above-mentioned authorities shall immediately represent such wants to this court, or to the nearest province, that the required succours be rendered for the fulfilment of such important duties.

"The civil and military authorities, to whom the execution of this my royal decree appertains, shall fully execute it with zeal, energy, and promptitude, under their responsibility of being considered criminal for high treason, if not complied with in its full extent.

By authority of H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

LEOPOLDO DA NORONHA DE SOUZA COUTINHO.

"Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 1st Aug. 1892."



Thus is completely broken the fragile chain which has for a long time hardly united the European and Trans-Atlantic divisions of the Portuguese empire. A fruitless war is likely to ensue, from the present temper of the Portuguese councils. — This is the regular course of such events. It would be well for both countries, if Portugal could learn from the history of other European powers, in the same circumstances, the wisdom to yield with a good grace to what is inevitable. She might yet secure to herself, perhaps, most of the advantages, of colonies, under another name. But it is scarcely to be expected; she will run, it is probable, the usual course; instead of giving up a part quietly, she will spend a certain quantity of blood and treasure in order to arrive, by a rougher path, at surrendering all.

## Naval Promotions and Appointments.

### PROMOTIONS.

**Captains**—G. French, Lord H. F. Thynne, Honourable F. Spencer, A. McLean, and J. Theede, to be *Post Captains*.

**Lieutenants**—R. G. Dunlop, G. W. St. J. Mildmay, T. Porter, G. Russell, T. Bouchier, J. Lowry, D. Woodriff, and E. L. Rich, to be *Commanders*.

**Messrs.** G. L. Macmurdo, J. H. Holby, H. Fournier, H. Ogle, C. A. Barlow, G. A. Elliott, G. Gibbs, W. D. Paget, W. Thomas, J. Hudson, R. Peyton, J. Liddell, L. T. Jones, R. B. Cotgrave, R. Inman, W. B. McClintock, J. J. Tacker, M. Seymour, J. J. Gregory, and E. Corbett, to be *Lieutenants*.

### APPOINTMENTS.

**Captains**—Thomas Porter, to the *Alacrity*; Sir William Hoare, to the *Albion*; Thomas Bouchier, to the *Beaver*; John Leith, to the *Bellette*; Archibald McLean, to the *Blossom*; Edward Stewart, to the *Brisk*; E. L. Rich, to the *Bastard*; William Keats, to the *Cherokee*; Honourable Frederick Spencer, to the *Creole*; John Lawrence, to the *Eden*; George French, to the *Leander*; William Rochfort, to the *Nimrod*; Frederick Hunn, to the *Pandora*; H. E. P. Starr, to the *Phaeton*; Robert G. Dunlop, to the *Sophia*; Edward Boxer, to the *Sparrowhawk*; Adam Mackenzie, to the *Superb*; John Theede, to the *Tamar*; Charles Malcolm, to the *William and Mary*, yacht.

**Lieutenants**—James Liddell, to the *Alacrity*; James Anderson (B), John J. Murray, William Burnett, and William H. Martin, to the *Albion*; Charles R. Milbourne, to the *Apollon*, yacht; William Cunnage, to the *Arab*; Robert Inman and L. T. Jones, to the *Atholl*; John Hudson and R. B. Cotgrave, to the *Bann*; Godfrey Wolley and Thomas Cowan, to the *Bellette*; Adair Miller and Charles J. F. Newton, to the *Brisk*; Robert Otway, to the *Bulwark*; William G. H. Wish, to the *Bastard*; Henry Ogle, to the *Chanticleer*; George Barker and Thomas Dilke, to the *Cherokee*; Thomas Phiops, to the *Creole*; Hill Wallace, to the *Delight*; Heratio James, John Stabbin, and Joseph J. Johnstone, to the *Eden*; J. B. Maxwell and Rob. G. Welsh, to the *Egeria*; Robert J. Nash, to the *Epigle*; William Downie, to the *Falmouth*; Wm. D. Paget, to the *Icarus*; J. Pole and C. Elliott, to the *Inhizenia*; C. P. Madryell, to the *Juniper*; Geo. L. Macmurdo, to the *Larne*; John G. Gregory, to the *Morgiana*; Richard Peyton and William Thomas, to the *Myrmidon*; James Everard and H. M. Blackwood, to the *Nimrod*; Joseph Soady and William Kelley, to the *Pandora*; Thomas Marshall, G. J. Hope Johnstone, and Charles Cotton, to the *Phaeton*; James H. Holby and George A. Elliott, to the *Pheasant*; James Edgecombe and Godfrey Brereton, to the *Sappho*; Andrew Forbes to the *Scout*; John Templeton, to the *Seringapatam*; William Sandam and Hon. Richard S. Dandas, to the *Sparrowhawk*; G. L. Saunders, W. F. Lanidge, Richard White, and George A. Sainthill, to the *Superb*; W. B. Greene, to the *William and Mary*, yacht.

**Surgeons**—Messrs. P. H. Scott, Assist. to the *Apollon*, yacht; Jas. Lawrence and James McConkey (Assist.) to the *Beaver*; Isaac Noot and G. T. Millert, (Assist.) to the *Bellette*; Oliver Sproule, to the *Brisk*; Joseph McCrae, to the *Cherokee*; Patrick M'Terran and Patrick Kelly, (Assist.) to the *Eden*; Giles Ingram, (Assist.) to the *Egeria*; George Walker and John Castle, (Assist.) to the *Goonax*; William Shovelier, to the *Juniper*; John Runciman, to the *Nimrod*; John Walker, to the *Pheasant*; Thomas Miller, and James Barnhill, (Assist.) to the *Phaeton*; William Burnett, to the *Royal Charlotte*, yacht; James M. Reidone, to the *Royal George*, yacht; William Burn, to the *Sappho*; William Donnelly, to the *Sparrowhawk*; Henry Barnes, to the *Starling*; John Duke, and William Cowling, (Assist.) to the *Superb*; James Gregory, (Assist.) to the *Thracian*.

**Purser**—Messrs. Robert Chapman, to the *Albion*; James Hawken to the *Beaver*; Thomas Frost, to the *Bellette*; William Thomas, to the *Brisk*; John Orchard, to the *Cherokee*; Joseph Mason to the *Eden*; Thomas G. M'Murray, to the *Nimrod*; James Cleary, to the *Pandora*; John Bowman, to the *Phaeton*; Charles D. Unwin, to the *Scout*; Thomas Woodman, to the *Sparrowhawk*; Thomas Alldridge, to the *Superb*; and William R. Cracknell, to the *Thracian*.

## The Navy.

According to the Official Returns made up at the Admiralty Office to the 25th of Sept. and issued on the 1st of Oct. there were 609 Vessels, in his Majesty's service, and constituting the Navy of England, namely,

Ships of 120 guns, { the <i>Britannia</i> , <i>Caledonia</i> , <i>Hibernia</i> , <i>Howe</i> , <i>Nelson</i> , <i>St. Vincent</i> , }	6
Ship of 112 guns, ( <i>Ville de Paris</i> )	1
Ship of 110 guns	1
Ship of 108 guns	1
Ships of 106 guns	2
Ships of 104 guns	6
Ships of 98 guns	4
Ships of 84 guns	3
Ship of 82 guns	1
Ships of 80 guns	7
Ships of 78 guns	8
Ships of 76 guns	3
Ships of 74 guns	85
Ships of 64 guns	10
Ships of 60 guns	7
Ships of 58 guns	5
Ship of 56 guns	1
Ships of 50 guns	8
Ships of 48 guns	2
Ships of 46 guns	44
Ships of 44 guns	4
Ships of 42 guns	31
Ships of 38 guns	2
Ships of 36 guns	3
Ships of 34 guns	2
Ships of 32 guns	8
Other Vessels of 30, 28, 20, 18 guns, &c.	203
Yachts, Schooners, Bombs, &c. (as detailed below)	67
Ships Building (also detailed below)	84
Total	609

### YACHTS, SCHOONERS, &c.

*Apollon*, yacht, Portsmouth, Capt. Hon. Sir C. Paget; *Calliope*, 10, tender to *Apollon* yacht; *Camelion*, 10, sloop, ditto; *Arrogant*, bulk *Trincomalee*; *Batavier*, Sheerness; *Bathurst*, sloop, Surveying Service, New South Wales, Capt. P. P. King; *Braave*, receiving-ship; *Camilla*, receiving-ship, Sheerness; *Centurion*, bulk, Halifax; *Ceres*, bulk, Chatham; *Ceylon*, troop-ship, Plymouth; *Chatham*, Sheer-hulk, Chatham; *Chubb*, schooner, Canada; *Congo*, surveying-vessel, Deptford; *Coromandel*, store-ship, Portsmouth; *Discovery*, convict-ship, Woolwich; *Dwarf*, cutter, Plymouth; *Express*, tender, Mediterranean; *Fury*, bomb, Captain William Edward Parry; *Glatton*, depot, Sheerness; *Hardy*, convict hospital-ship, Portsmouth; *Huron*, schooner, Lake Huron; *Infernal*, bomb, Deptford; *Justicia*, convict ship, Woolwich; *Kangaroo*, surveying vessel, Jamaica; *Maidstone*, Woolwich; *Medina*, yacht, Portsmouth; *Myrmidon*, sloop, coast of Africa; *Namur*, receiving ship, Chatham; *Newark*, schooner Lake Huron; *Persues*, receiving ship, London; *Port Mahon*, police depot, Deptford; *Prince George*, bulk, Portsmouth; *Prince Regent*, yacht, Deptford; *Protector*, surveying vessel, Orkneys; *Resolute*, tender, Plymouth; *Retribution*, convict-hulk, Sheerness; *Royal George*, yacht, Portsmouth; *Royal Sovereign*, yacht, Deptford; *Sank*, schooner, Lake Erie; *Solebay*, Deptford, lent to the Marine Society; *Speedwell*, schooner, Jamaica; *Spithead*, gun-brig, Portsmouth; *Surprise*, schooner, Lake Erie; *Tecumseh*, schooner, Lake Huron; *Terpsichore*, receiving ship, Chatham; *Terror*, bomb, Portsmouth; *Tower*, police depot, Deptford; *Trent*, receiving ship, Cork; *Triumph*, Lazaretto, Milford; *Vesuvius*, bomb, Deptford; *William and Mary*, yacht, Dublin.

### SHIPS AND VESSELS BUILDING.

*Abundance*, 16, store-ship, Deptford-yard; *Æolus*, 46, same yard; *Ætna*, bomb, Chatham yard; *Alarm*, 28, Deptford-yard; *Algerine*, 10, sloop, same yard; *Andromeda*, 28, same yard; *Asia*, 84, building at Bombay; *Belzebub*, bomb, Plymouth-yard; *Bombay*, 84, building at Bombay; *Boscawen*, 80, Woolwich-yard; *Caruatic*, 74, Portsmouth-yard; *Cerberus*, 48, Plymouth-yard; *Chichester*, 60, Woolwich-yard; *Citree*, 46, Plymouth-yard; *Clyde*, 46, Woolwich-yard; *Comer*, 18, sloop, building at Pembroke; *Crocodile*, 28, Chatham-yard; *Dædalus*, 46, Sheerness yard; *Daphne*, Plymouth; *Devastation*, bomb, Plymouth; *Formidable*, 86, Chatham-yard; *Forrester*, 10, gunbrig, Deptford-yard; *Fox*, 46, Portsmouth yard; *Goliath*, 84, at Pembroke; *Griffin*, 10, gunbrig, Deptford; *Halcyon*, 10, sloop, same yard; *Hamadryad*, 46, Pembroke; *Hebe*, 45, Woolwich; *Hindustan*, 80, Plymouth-yard; *Hope*, 10, gunbrig, same yard; *Hotspur*, 46, Pembroke yard; *Indus*, 80, Portsmouth-yard; *Jason*, 46, Woolwich yard; *Kingfisher*, 10, sloop, same yard; *Lancaster*, 69, Plymouth-yard; *Leda*, 46, Pembroke-yard; *Lightning*, 18, sloop, same yard; *London*, 110, Plymouth-yard; *Madagascar*,

46, Bombay; Magnet, 10, sloop, Woolwich-yard; Manila, 46, Woolwich-yard; Mercury, 46, Sheerness-yard; Mermaid, 46, Chatham-yard; Meteor, bomb, Pembroke yard; Monarch, 84, Deptford-yard; Mutine, 10, gun-brig, Plymouth-yard; Nemesis, 46, Pembroke-yard; Neptune, 120, Portsmouth-yard; North Star, 28, Woolwich-yard; Orestes, 18, same yard; Pegasus, 46, Deptford-yard; Penelope, 46, Portsmouth-yard; Philomel, 10, sloop, same yard; Porcupine, 28, Plymouth-yard; Powerful, 80, Chatham-yard; President, 60, Portsmouth-yard; Prince Regent, 120, Chatham-yard; Princess Charlotte, 110, Portsmouth-yard; Proserpine, 46, Plymouth-yard; Pylades, 18, Woolwich; Rainbow, 28, Chatham-yard; Royal Charlotte, yacht, Deptford-yard; Royal George, 120, Plymouth-yard; Royalist, 10, sloop, Portsmouth-yard; St. George, 120, Plymouth-yard; Sparrow, 10, cutter, Pembroke-yard; Statira, 46, Plymouth-yard; Success, 28, Pembroke-yard; Sulphur, bomb, Chatham-yard; Talbot, 28, Pembroke-yard; Thalia, 46, Portsmouth-yard; Thamer, 46, Chatham-yard; Thisbe, 46, Pembroke-yard; Thunder, bomb, Deptford-yard; Thunderer, 80, Woolwich-yard; Tigress, 46, Plymouth-yard; Tweed, 28, Portsmouth-yard; Tyrish, 10, sloop, Woolwich-yard; Unicorn, 46, Chatham-yard; Vengeance, 80, Pembroke-yard; Volage, 28, same yard; Volcano, bomb, Plymouth-yard; Worcester, 60, Deptford-yard; Zephyr, 10, sloop, Pembroke-yard.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

There are the following vessels stationed on the South American station, according to the Admiralty Official Quarterly Returns (exclusive of ships, &c., in the West Indies,) for the protection of British Commerce:—

Alacrity sloop, 10 guns, Capt. T. Porter; Aurora, 46 guns, Capt. H. Prescott; Beaver, 10 guns, Capt. T. Bouchier; Blossom, 20 guns, Capt. A. M'Lean; Conway, 26 guns, Capt. B. Hall; Creole, 42 guns, Capt. Hon. P. Spencer; Doris, 42 guns (Brazil), Capt. Fred. E. V. Vernon.

## Court Martial.

## HORSE GUARDS, OCTOBER 4, 1822.

At a General Court-martial, held at Knightsbridge Cavalry Barracks, on the 24th and 26th of September, 1822, Captain John Jebb, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz:—

1st. "For neglecting to comply with a Regimental Order, dated 18th April, 1821, respecting the settlement of his Regimental Debts, due to the Clerk of his Troop, though frequently applied to by the Clerk of the Troop for that purpose."

"2. For disgraceful conduct in giving two drafts to the Mess-man of the Regiment, on the Agents, which drafts were dishonored about the 24th June and 7th July, 1822."

"3. For being repeatedly absent from his Regiment without leave in the year 1822."

"All such conduct being highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having taken into their consideration the whole of this case, and having duly weighed the Evidence laid before them, as well on the part of the Prosecution, as by Captain Jebb in his defence, are of opinion, as to the First Charge, that Captain Jebb is Guilty having neglected to comply with a Regimental Order, dated 18th April, 1821, respecting the settlement of his regimental debts, due to the Clerk of his Troop, such debts having been made known to him by the Troop Account Book being exhibited to him in the usual manner."

"As to the second charge, that Captain Jebb is guilty of having given two drafts to the Mess-man of the regiment on the agents, which drafts were dishonored about the 24th June, and the 7th July, 1822; such conduct being in the opinion of the Court, under all the circumstances stated as connected with the transaction, unwarrantable and reprehensible."

"As to the third charge, that Captain Jebb is guilty."

"The Court having found Captain Jebb guilty as above stated, do sentence him to be—Removed from his Majesty's Service."

"Having thus performed a duty which they have considered themselves called upon to discharge for the due maintenance of discipline in his Majesty's Service, the Court are indeed, from Captain Jebb's length of service, from some of the circumstances which have appeared in the course of this Inquiry, and also from the favorable testimonials which Capt. Jebb has laid before them as to his character, humbly, but strongly to recommend him as a fit Object for his Majesty's favorable consideration."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; but in gracious consideration of the manner in which the Court have recommended the prisoner, his Majesty has been pleased to permit him, Capt. John Jebb, to receive the regulated value of his Commissions.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charges against Captain John Jebb, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

## London Gazette.

## FOREIGN-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1822.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Jose Fernandes Thomas, as Consul-General in London for the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves.

## Army Promotions.

## WAR OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 27, 1822.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Assistant-Surgeon, J. Gibson, from the 60th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bohan, promoted in the 65th Foot. Dated September 19, 1822.

12th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Major, B. O. Jones, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice J. F. Schultze, who exchanges. Dated as above.

32d Ditto, W. S. Dalton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated September 12, 1822.

51st Ditto, Lieutenant M. Miller, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Mahon, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated September 19, 1822.

60th Ditto, Surgeon J. Glasco, from half-pay 59th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice W. B. Morle, who exchanges. Dated as above.

69th, Ditto, Hospital-Assistant J. Coghlan to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gibson, appointed to be 13th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant R. G. Danut, from half-pay 84th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice I. Bagshaw, who exchanges. Dated as above.

STAFF.—Brevet Major Hon. C. Gore, of the 85th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in the Island of Jamaica (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army), vice Couper, who resigns. Dated as above.

BREWER.—Captain H. Ellard, of the 13th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated Aug. 15, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.—The Commission of Lieutenant Spaight, of the 87th Foot, has been antedated to the 11th of October, 1821, that being the date it ought to bear.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland—Bywall Yeomanry Cavalry, R. Stoker, Gent. to be Lieutenant vice Johnson, deceased. Dated July 18, 1822.

## WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 4, 1822.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant J. Lawrenson, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Magan, who exchanges. Dated September 26, 1822.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant H. Ferguson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Minchin, who retires.—Cornet W. Beresford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ferguson.—P. B. Williams, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Beresford. All dated as above.

18th Ditto, Lieutenant T. T. Magan, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Lawrenson, who exchanges. Dated as above.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Capt. E. R. Northey, from the 59d Foot, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Anson, who exchanges. Dated as above.

9th Regiment of Foot, Ensign J. W. Halton, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bonham, deceased. Dated as above.

19th Ditto, Hospital-Assistant W. S. Shreill to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M'Donnell, deceased. Dated as above.

32d Ditto, Lieutenant J. O. Campbell, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice T. R. Lewen, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated as above.

52d Ditto, Captain Hon. G. Anson, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Captain, vice Northey, who exchanges. Dated as above.

76th Ditto, Brevet Major T. Villet to be Major, by purchase, vice M'Donald, who retires. Dated Sept. 19, 1822.

84th Ditto, Captain Hon. R. P. Arden, from the 32d Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Poitier, who retires. Dated Sept. 26, 1822.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion, Ensign J. Lewis to be Adjutant, vice J. Hogan, who returns to the Retired List. Dated Sept. 26, 1822.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—361—

## "The Journal" and "The Bull."

OR RATHER

James Silk Buckingham, VERSUS John Pascal Larkins, John Trotter, Richard Chicheley Plowden, Thomas Lewin, and Charles Beckett Greenlaw.

Our Tauric Cotemporary gave a "long-winded" article on Tuesday, under the title of "the JOURNAL and the BULL," which we have corrected as above; and we shall proceed to examine his arguments, although we would have been much better pleased if he had saved us the trouble, as we have really no wish to enter into any discussion on the subject. In giving a Report of what passed in Court on the application of the above Defendants to be allowed to plead in justification that Mr. Buckingham was *as bad as themselves!* (or some thing of that sort) we thought it might be useful to give a brief recapitulation of the different steps in the proceedings which had been already taken. Next day, JOHN BULL put forth the following paragraph:—

"The absence of Mr. Abbott, our Attorney, prevents us from replying to the remarks in the JOURNAL of Saturday on the conduct of the Proprietors of this paper towards Mr. Buckingham in the pending prosecution. But as Mr. Abbott will be in town this morning, and we shall then be enabled to obtain the EXACT dates of the different steps in this proceeding, we pledge ourselves to refute nearly every line of what the JOURNAL has published."

This was certainly an alarming threat! "Our attorney" was coming to town; the EXACT dates were to be obtained! nearly every line was to be refuted! JOHN BULL pledged himself to it, and we therefore prepared ourselves for the storm ready to burst on our devoted head. Next day came; "Our Attorney" too had come to town; time had been allowed for Coke upon Littleton and all the tremendous machinery of the law to be put in motion; PARTURIUNT Tauri ET NASCITUR—"the JOURNAL and the JOHN BULL!"

This long, laboured, and if we may be allowed the expression, Attorney-fied apology for the delay which we noticed, contains the following pithy Paragraph.

"Messrs. FERGUSON and TURTON had been retained by the Plaintiff before we were aware of his suit—and when we sent our retainer to the Advocate General, he declined it. Messrs. CLARKE and PEMBERTON were now our two Counsel; both had just arrived in this Country. Mr. Pemberton was not sworn until the 13th and Mr. Clarke not till the 15th of January. They were entirely ignorant of all the circumstances of the case. They were strangers in the country and to the parties—and before they could venture on so important a step as complying with our desire to justify, they were of necessity obliged to wade through all the various letters and publications on this subject."

We wish the BULL to enjoy all the advantage of this defence. We have no objections that it should be known in England, that the Advocate General declined to act as Counsel for the Demi-Official Organ! and that the Gentlemen who did consent to accept the office, had just arrived in the country, and had not had much time to appreciate the character of the Paper whose cause they undertook! The writer of the article, it may be remarked, has here forgotten, perhaps wilfully, the assumed character of Editor, and unwittingly or designedly slipped in an adroit defence not of the Paper and its Proprietors, but of its Counsel. As such we admit its validity.

But the BULL or its defender must still admit, that the delay we mentioned did take place; that there was much time for deliberation; that their Counsel did apply for ten days more time; that it was stated as a reason that the scene of the acts lay at a great distance, mention being made of England, Bombay, and Egypt; that the Plaintiff's Counsel ridiculed the Plea, as Messengers could not travel to these places and return in ten days; that the application was in fact abandoned; and also the attempt to prove the truth of the matter charged as libellous. These important and essential facts JOHN BULL does not attempt to deny; but he has discovered by the help of "our Attorney," that the General Issue was pleaded on the 28th of January and not on the 29th, as we inadvertently stated. Having made this momentous discovery, in the elegant stile of controversy, most agreeable, we suppose, to those who patronise him,

he exclaims "*False.*" Be it so; we took it from the published report of the proceedings, to which we naturally had recourse for information, as at the period of the transaction we had no connection with this Paper nor the affairs of its Editor. This JOHN BULL, the Advocate of Transmission, well knows; and therefore if endowed with one spark of candour, he would have made allowance for an inaccuracy arising from the wording of a Report (published in the JOURNAL for January, page 416) which was not, as far as we know, contradicted till now. But JOHN BULL, when it suits his purpose, can forget altogether that the former Editor of the JOURNAL was summarily transmitted! Suppressing that fact, he does not scruple to charge us indiscriminately with falsehood and perversion, although he knows we could no more be made responsible for the crimes he groundlessly, charges than the Emperor of China. Such a dishonorable mode of controversy may please his Patrons and employers; and if so, he is welcome to go on for any thing we care; as we are confident their character must suffer more than ours, which he thus so shamelessly attacks.

But what does this foul charge of falsehood profit the prosecuted Bull-men? They must still confess they abandoned the attempt to prove the truth of the matter libelled; whether they did so on the 28th or 29th of January, is, so far as we can see, of no earthly importance. They must still confess they wished to plead in justification that Mr. Buckingham was *as bad as themselves!* But perhaps fear has rendered them superstitious, and they now rely for safety on lucky days, and therefore have taught their scribe to denounce us for naming the 29th of January; as being a day deemed fatal to their cause?

The attempt to charge the Plaintiff, Mr. Buckingham, with unnecessary delay, is highly ridiculous; since every body knows, his attention was otherwise sufficiently engaged in preparing to Transport himself to the land of liberty, where alone he is deemed fit to live, because he entertains certain heterodox notions about Gum and Sand and Sealing Wax.

The BULL says:—

"When the Editor of the JOURNAL publishes this sentence 'the Public know how the interval has been occupied by the enemies of Mr. Buckingham,' does not the expression 'how the interval has been occupied' mean the Banishment of Mr. Buckingham—and does not the word 'enemies' mean the Governor General and Council? We reply that it does, and as he pretends to veracity, let him in the face of the Indian Public dare to contradict us."

In reply, we take the liberty to inform JOHN BULL, that although he may think proper to torture our language into charges against the Government,—charges he dares not make directly from himself—we do not think ourselves bound to take up its defence; since we have not heard of any dislike to the present voluntary Champion. However, the above call of the latter, that we should assume the office of Vindicator, appears to indicate a desire on his part to resign. In such a case, the cause of "the loaves and fishes," will always find plenty of defenders; JOHN BULL may therefore follow the bent of his inclination without the least alarm for the consequences; since some "John the Seventh" will be ready to step into his old shoes, and the Readers of the BULL may then boast of having been enlightened by the lucubrations of "Seven Wise Men of the East."

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, .....	Sicca Rupees	4	a	266	8	per 100
Doublons, .....		30	8	a	31	8 each
Joes, or Pezas, .....		17	8	a	17	12 each
Dutch Ducats, .....		4	4	a	4	12 each
Louis D'Ors, .....		8	4	a	8	8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces, .....		190	4	a	190	8 per 100
Star Pagodas, .....		3	6	a	3	7 6 each
Sovereigns, .....		10	12	a	11	0
Bank of England Notes, .....		9	8	a	10	0

### HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning .....	3	15
Evening .....	3	39

**Natural Curiosities.****ANOTHER MERMAID AND THE HEAD OF ANOTHER SEA MONSTER.**

It is a singular coincidence, that at the very time we receive intelligence of a Mermaid being exhibited in London, two Natural Curiosities of the same kind, just brought to Calcutta, are exposed for the inspection of the Indian Public. Referring our Readers to the Notice in our Advertisement Sheets, we think it necessary to record here all the circumstances connected with these Marine Monsters, that have come to our knowledge.

They were found, it is said, on the beach at Olraga, by some fishermen, and conveyed to the Court of the Emperor of Japan, at Jedo, the capital of this Oriental Empire; where they were purchased by the Dutch Supercargo, of the annual ship from Batavia, from whom the present Proprietor obtained them.

After having seen these Marine Mummies, we can no longer be surprised at the numerous stories that have been told for so many ages about Mermaids. The smallest of the two, which is entire, has the body of a fish from the arms downwards, having no breasts; while the head and neck, as well as the shoulders, arms, and hands, bear a strong resemblance to the human figure; at least approaching much nearer to it, in our opinion, than any of the monkey tribe. The ears especially, and all the upper part of the face, are hideously human, but hideously fashioned. The scalp is covered with thick brown hair of a darker colour at the extremity and turned backwards from the brow, in this respect also differing from the human hair; and the nose is very short, with the nostrils much distended. The hands have the four fingers and thumb very distinctly resembling the human hand. The sum of 9000 rupees, we understand, had been offered for the Mermaid and was refused. It is in a very perfect state.

Of the other Monster, there is only the head, which has a general resemblance to that of the Mermaid; and may perhaps be the male; but it is much larger and has a horn projecting from the middle of the forehead. The teeth would indicate another species, being small and regular; whereas the Mermaid has four or five large ones in the front of the mouth. They are both exhibited at the Rooms of Messrs. H. Davies, and Co. of Tank-Square; and we think are well worthy the attention of the Public, who may now convince themselves of the probability of these Sea-Nymphs sitting on the rocks and combing their hair to the terror and amazement of the superstitious Mariner.

**Batavian Gazette Extraordinary.**

(Translated for the Calcutta Journal.)

*Batavia, January 5.*—Further intelligence having reached us up to the 31st December via Kadoc, Djocjokarta, Soerakarta, and Samarang respecting the Eruptions of Mount Mer-Apie, we hasten to lay it before our readers in an extra sheet; at the same time avoiding all ungrounded reports, which can only tend to agitate the public mind about an occurrence the consequences of which cannot but prove distressing, though we flatter ourselves by the accounts received, that the devastation will not be so general as was at first, not only apprehended, but positively reported here in the Capital, as having actually taken place.

The following are the different accounts that have been received:

In the afternoon of the 29th December, some shocks of an Earthquake were felt in the Residency of Kadoc; at six in the evening the shocks were repeated with redoubled force, and immediately after an Eruption burst from Mount Mer-Apie; though somewhat less violent than that of the morning. It cast up a great quantity of stones and ashes without doing any material damage.

The wind continued blowing from the S. E: the Thermometer underwent no material change; at six in the morning it stood at 74° at noon 84° and in the evening between 8 and 9 o'clock at 78°.

The morning of the 30th, was refreshing; the mountain had ceased throwing up ashes, and the sun shone again with his usual

splendour: every thing promised a calm day, and every body believing the danger to be past, were now only wishing for rain.

Towards ten o'clock in the forenoon a breeze sprung up from the N. W. which soon increasing filled the air with clouds of dust, ashes and withered leaves. In vain did we hope; for the wind abated about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the weather became clear; about half past six, a severe shock was again felt, and a few minutes after a fresh Eruption burst from the S. E. brow of the Mountain; which continued three quarters of an hour throwing up volumes of ashes which fell like rain in the neighbourhood of Kadoc. Towards half past seven the weather cleared up and showed the moon in all her brightness. This calm was not however of long duration. At midnight several tremendous shocks were again felt, which continued for about a quarter of an hour, and created the most dreadful consternation. Every body hastened out of their houses, still more terrified at the dreadful prospect which presented itself to them out of doors. The most frightful columns of fire and flames were seen ascending from the S. E. brow of the mountain, which were accompanied by the noise of a violent rumbling under ground; which last was reverberated from the vicinity of Mount Sumbing. This frightful scene continued for about half an hour, after which the flames abated, though the rumbling noise still continued. The wind kept blowing steadily from the N. W. at two o'clock the eruption of the mountain ceased; when a most violent storm arose, though without rain, and presented if any thing, even a more dreadful picture than the Eruptions of the mount itself which still continued throwing up showers of ashes and glowing stones; some of the latter being carried by the force of the wind as far as Proholingo, a distance of about 18 or 20 miles from the Crater.

On the evening of the 31st of December, accounts were received that the late Eruptions of mount Mer-Apie had occasioned no farther damage, than the burning of the trees and bushes, which form the boundary line between Sewoan and Proholingo, and that no lives had been lost on the occasion. The weather had cleared up again, and a few drops of rain that had fallen promised a calm day. The accounts from the Residencies of Djocjokarta and Soerakarta make no mention of having sustained any material damage: the inhabitants of both these Residencies which lay near the Mount Mer-Apie, left their houses immediately after the first eruption, and every precaution was taken by the Residents in those districts, as well as that of Kadoc, to prevent any disturbances which might occur from so great a concourse of natives meeting together as was occasioned by this calamity.

The time when the different Shocks of the Earthquake were experienced, and the Eruptions of the mountain were observed by the inhabitants of those districts, corresponds precisely with the accounts from Kadoc. The ashes and stones thrown up by the Volcano fell in great abundance in those districts, though the Lava has extended but a short distance down from the brow of the mountain. In the Residency of Soerakarta the villages of *Pelangan* and *Sello* have partly been destroyed by fire, occasioned by burning stones thrown up by the Volcano, by which also some of the inhabitants have been wounded; the number has not been ascertained, it is however thought to be very inconsiderable.

According to the opinion of the Residents, a fragment of Rock forming the western and most elevated point of Mount Mer-Apie was detached by the Earthquake and precipitated into the Crater, which they alledge as having been the cause of the rumbling noise which was heard.

In the bordering Districts belonging to the Residency of Samarang, ashes and glowing stones fell in great abundance. The same shocks of Earthquake were also felt in this, as in the neighbouring Residencies.

A Child was unfortunately killed on this occasion, and several people were severely wounded. On the evening of the 30th a little rain fell by which the ashes and dust have been considerably laid, and there was every indication of fine weather.

According to the different accounts the ravages caused by this last eruption of Mount Mer-Apie are similar to those of the year 1745.



**Quarterly Review.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Your are very fond of giving us extracts from the **EDINBURGH REVIEW**, but seldom or never dip into the **QUARTERLY**.

I suspect there is a little party prejudice in this, but you have no business with prejudices, and as a certain eminent writer is reported to have said with more humour than reality, of his conscience, you cannot afford to entertain them.

Break through this reserve then, as becomes an independent man, and let me present you with something to the purpose. Every body knows the High Church and Tory principles of the **QUARTERLY REVIEW**, its reverence for the **Laws**, its respect for existing Authorities, and the eradication of its compilers.

The following quotation therefore will be exempt from the suspicion of originating in any leaning to whiggism:

"We must say, that we do not fear evil from the circulation of any opinions, however mischievous in themselves. If nothing is done to prevent the equal circulation of the argument on both sides. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*, and the magistrate need seldom do more than see fair play, and let her fight her own battles herself.

"But the law will not punish till after conviction. And is it to be wished that a power should exist of punishing *before* conviction? Of punishing not because a Jury has decided, or even the Judge is convinced, that the author is guilty, but because the Judge is not *sure* that he is innocent? because he has a reasonable *doubt*, whether the tendency of the work may not be injurious?"

"We have kept out of view, what appears to us the most objectionable effect of the rule, its effect on the Liberty of the Press. As to works clearly mischievous it is hurtful only by increasing their circulation. But it is much more hurtful by really possessing the power of preventing the publication of others which might be highly useful.

"All error on moral and political subjects is in itself mischievous; but such is their difficulty that no work of length on any of those subjects ever was free from error; or if it had been free, would have been thought so by those whose prejudices it contradicted. In proportion to the originality of the work, will its apparent and its real error be multiplied. It will oppose more received opinions, and its conclusions will want the qualifications of which further discussion will prove the necessity; and in proportion to the practical importance of its topics, will its injurious tendency be more glaring. In every original work, therefore, on an important moral or political subject, a judge must find passages which he thinks mischievous, or which is enough for the rule, of which he is not sure that the tendency may not be mischievous in proportion to its originality and importance; it must be subject to this literary outlawry. We will not waste the time, or insult the understanding of our readers, by proving the utility of such works, or by showing that even the discussion of their errors leads to truths which might not, probably would not, otherwise have been attained. We will only remind them that Godwin's mischievous fallacies suggested the theory of population, and that Locke's great work was intended as a confutation of his contemporary metaphysicians."

"What answer can be made to the complaints of an author, who has staked his fortune and his reputation, on a laborious work, and whose book has been rendered unsaleable, and whose character has suffered in the estimation at least of all the followers of authority, (a class that always comprehends the greatest number, and may in this case include the individuals on whom he is dependent) because the ignorance of the judge, or perhaps his ingenuity made him doubt whether some parts of it might not be injurious? \* \* \* Men who have much at stake will avoid all questionable positions, and endeavour to write not what they

believe to be true, but who will fall in with the prejudices of those who may have to judge them; and English literature will be subject to an indirect censorship of the press, by so much worse than a direct one, as it is worse to be condemned by the doubt than by the decision of your tribunal.—**QUARTERLY REVIEW**, No. 53. Page 134 *et seq.*

The above remarks appear in a **REVIEW** of two causes tried in the Court of Chancery, but these are applicable to all restrictions on the free exercise of the Press in all countries, as long as in all countries, "*MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVVALEBIT.*"

March 20, 1823.

A.

**An Appeal to the public.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

That salutary Engine, the Press, which was once a terror to evil doers and the boast of the British Constitution, is by an Edict to be reduced into abject slavery, and fetters put upon it unknown to the annals of our glorious country. Monstrous Laws! can Englishmen whose birth-right is Liberty, submit to the exercise of that Liberty being placed under the controul of two Magistrates of the City of Calcutta? I ask, can they, and will they submit WITHOUT ENTERING THEIR PROTEST against such an act of Arbitrary Power? Surely the British Parliament of England is composed of men, who would execrate such an infringement of public rights, and be willing, if a Petition be made, to remove it. Lamentable indeed is the course of the present times if we are thus to be enslaved.

March 17, 1823.

CANDIDUS.

**Bed of Justice.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

"They manage these things better in France,"—or formerly they did, as may be seen in this passage from a book I lately read.

"The last Convention of the States General took place in 1617. This august court, in which all the powers of sovereignty were united *in jure et in esse*, was very rarely assembled. A more convenient instrument was found to interpose the mockery of an intermediate power between the sovereign and his subjects. Courts of justice, called parliaments, whose members were lawyers, and who were nominated for life by the king were gradually established and dispersed throughout the provinces. It was a most important part of their functions to register the sovereign's edicts; after which enrolment they obtained the force of laws. In case of refusal on the part of the magistracy to register the edict proposed to them, the alternative adopted was to hold what was called a Bed of Justice, when the king in person went to the parliament of Paris, and compelled the record of what he desired."

B: J: P.

**Proprietors of the Bull.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

If it is not *contra bonos mores*, I should feel obliged by your publishing to the world, the names of the Proprietors of the **JOHN BULL** Newspaper, that Pest of Society.

In a Letter published in your Paper of the 18th. signed, "**AN ENGLISHMAN.**" it is there stated, that with one exception, all the Proprietors of that jewel of a Paper, are men high up in the Civil Service.

Now, from the very high opinion I entertain of that service, I do not believe one single word of this bold assertion; nor shall I, till I hear what you, Mr. Editor, have to say on the subject, which you can oblige some of your Subscribers by adding in a Note, at the bottom of this Letter.

A FRIEND TO FREE AND

Decent Discussion, March 22, 1823. TEMPERATE DISCUSSION.

Note.—We beg to refer our Correspondent to the **JOURNAL** of the day on which his Letter is dated, for a part of the information required.—**ED.**

## Superintending Surgeons.

CAEDIMUS INQUE VICEM PRAEBEMUS CRURA SAGITTIS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

After all that has been said about Superintending Surgeons, I have seen so little urged in reply to CANDIDUS, that has any weight, that I shall not bore your readers with any farther arguments on the subject. I wish only to make a few remarks on the modesty and consistency of those who accuse that writer, of introducing personalities into the discussion. Why, he never passed the bounds of the *retort courteous*, while some of the many-named writers who oppose him, have dealt in the *reply churlish* with great freedom.

GRYPHUS proclaims that CANDIDUS is a bad shot. He deserves, indeed, no great credit as a marksman; for he merely fired in the direction of the noise, which was loudest in a particular quarter. He was lucky however, for such a clamour and clag of gulls immediately followed the discharge of his piece, as shewed that the shot of both barrels had fallen into the very midst of the plump. They complain of personalities, but forget that GRYPHUS *PES* first complained of "*monstrous injustice*," while the only distinct grievance he set forth was that if a certain person was allowed to keep his appointment it would not "*fall to others*," as it must, if he were removed. Upon this CANDIDUS did but modestly hint that GRYP seemed deeply interested for the others. Why is there so much irritation on this head? Why raise a clamour about "personal reflections," and "sneers at a gentleman who, in all probability did not write the article?" If the cap does not fit these worthies, why do they put it on? It is difficult, after the sensitive feeling they have displayed, to avoid entertaining the suspicion that some one who has been refused a favour has in this instance started up a Patriot.

GRYP, we are told, "*preserving due decorum*, abstained from every thing like personality; he introduced NO NAMES; not even a hint at one—but CANDIDUS" &c. Let any person interested in this discussion, read GRYP's first letter about *monstrous doctrines*, Officers *evading their regular tour of duty*, and doing *injustice* to others, such as the very person now attempting would have *railed against* in another, *had it ever been attempted before*, and then say if this hints at nobody? As for the personality of CANDIDUS "in introducing Mr. A. R——'s name," I leave him to make his own defence, if he thinks it worth while.

While GRYP is thus tender of introducing names, his friend P. Q. hauls in the late Dr. H. and the living Dr. H. and tells stories about private claims, and people "*privately sounding*" which are "*as certain as such things can be*." I conclude, that GRYP sees no personality in this, or in the reference to Dr. Berry and Dr. Anderson, made by PHILO-JUSTITIA, pointed as it is by *Italics* and *CAPITALS*. But if CANDIDUS had hinted at "*the others*," as endeavouring to carry their own little objects by the influence of connections in high places, then indeed, that would have altered the case, as the Lawyer said when he found that his bull had gored the Farmer's cow.

If I were not afraid of the hornets' nest which CANDIDUS has drawn upon himself, I too would take a shot at the gulls, and just hint at the singular resemblance of manner, between GRYP himself and his allies AN OBSERVER, NON ASTUTIA, and PHILO-JUSTITIA. They all deal unconscionably in the emphasis of *SMALL CAPITALS* and *Italics*; they have all the same partiality for begging the question in dispute, and the same knack of bringing out some little irrelevant truism, as if the dispute turned upon it. Really, it has too much the air as if this clamour was entirely kept up by "two men in buckram suits" who imitate a number.

From this partnership I except my friend RALPHO. His nature will not allow him to dive into the mud:—"He bears no token of these sable streams," and soars far apart from the rest.

Your's,

SIDROPHEL.

## Cure for Cholera Morbus.

To the Editor of the Madras Government Gazette.

SIR,

The ravages of the Cholera, and the great variety of successful specifics proposed for cure, have almost thrown the medical art into contempt. An article in the *Circulator* of this day offers one more; which is simply a decoction of toasted unleavened oaten bread, made the colour of Coffee; and in extreme cases, a resort to Opium or Laudanum.

The nature of this destructive complaint, appears so occult, as to place all research after the cause at defiance, whatever remedy there may be proposed must be a matter of chance; we have no rationale to direct us to a cure, and all that can be advanced on the subject, is, that, if recovery ensues, it is fortunate; if death, the calamity is by no human aid to be arrested. There is however, from the remedy published in the *Circulator*, some reasons for considering it favorably.

The decoction made with toasted oaten unleavened bread, can be only a carburetted water; the omission of yeast however, or other ferment, we hold to be prejudicial rather than the contrary; nor can it be material whether the water be carburetted with leavened or unleavened bread, whether made with the flour of oats, wheat, or any other species of grain; common wheaten leavened bread therefore will answer the intention full as well as any other. The ferment whether of yeast or toddy can only prove beneficial, inasmuch as all fermenting substances must contain a large portion of Carbon; and if any virtue is to be found in this decoction, it must be the Carbon which furnishes it.

Carbon it is well understood is one of the most singular substances known—its properties are in many instances truly astonishing; it unites with such a numerous class of bodies that it would be irrelevant to detail them on the present occasion; it is one of the most powerful neutralizers known, and at various temperatures will extract the oxygen, I believe from every substance, natural or artificial, having its combination. Whatever be the cause of the Cholera, there is at least, a moral certainty, of its producing a decomposition of the contents of the stomach and intestines, and thereby generating a morbid matter either in a fluid or a gaseous state; very probably both; diluting then with this sedative decoction may be rationally expected to have benign influence. Diluting plentifully with warm water alone might prove of essential service; because the indications evidently are either to neutralize the virus producing the disease, or to weaken its powers by dividing them to as great an extent as possible; indeed it would not be unreasonable to aver that dilution with warm water alone might effect a cure, where the cause was not decidedly spasmodic; for by greatly diluting the most ardent spirit, or the most violent soluble poison, their component parts might be so far separated as completely to destroy every intoxicating, or deleterious effect. We have therefore greater chance of success by employing dilution as a remedy, than we have by using substances with a view to neutralization, because in the first case we are physically certain of an effect; in the last, our dependence must be wholly surmise and good intention; for, as we know not the cause of the disease, we must be entirely ignorant of any substance that could neutralize or render its powers inactive. Carbon however possesses such powerful affinities for such an extended variety of matter, particularly with those of the morbid and putrid class, that, by administering it in a decoctive form in large quantities, we have, at least, plausible expectations of benefit from neutralization; and these hopes, combined with a certainty of effect by dilution, afford together an expectancy worthy of trial and much consideration.

We should on the foregoing principles of dilution, be strongly induced to place some dependence on water alone in the common Cholera, and in places where no other remedy might be immediately at hand; the preference should be given certainly to warm, but if that could not be instantly obtained, cold might be resorted to without apprehension of danger. When the attack is attended with apasm, the water or the decoction should be mixed with a due portion of Laudanum, more or less, as the violence of the spasmodic affection may indicate. If water should be resorted to; it would be advisable to mix it with any spirit which might be at hand. The good effects of this fluid alone, can only be expected, by its being administered in as great a quantity as possible. The same will hold good with the decoction. This may be made more powerfully efficacious, by adding toasted bread in succession, to a first decoction, until the whole becomes as highly carburetted as possible.

I have Sir long conceived the idea that water carburetted, or carbonated, might prove efficacious in this severe malady, but I have been cautious of communicating the same in consideration of so many able men, having been engaged in ascertaining the nature of, and a cure for this disease. The paper in the *Circulator* however being corroborative of the opinion I had formed, and the knowledge I have of the Cholera being now prevalent in a Battalion marching south, has induced me to trouble you with these brief remarks; should they be the means of saving a single life, the object will be completely attained of.

Sir, Your very obedient Servant,

P. M.

Gardens, March 7, 1833.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—365—

## A Voice from the Tomb of Buchanan, TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY OF INDIA.

Is there no Prophet in Israel? Are her Watchmen all asleep? Is there none to raise his voice in the Gates of the City; or to tell the Elders thereof, —What do ye, while the Sanctuary is forgotten? My mind was never distracted with particular or party politics: for the Bible taught me, to fear God and honour the king; to be subject to principalities and powers, and to obey magistrates; to render tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, and honor to whom honor: but there are times and circumstances which make it imperatively necessary, nay a duty incumbent on every Christian, to step forward when he conceives the cause of Religion may be endangered, even indirectly, by any of the acts of the Rulers of the People.

In 1807, when an official *Imprimatur* was established for the theological works of the Protestant Missionaries, and when an attempt was made to suppress the Translations of the Scriptures; I lifted up my feeble voice against such unhallowed proceedings; but now, in 1823, when a Regulation has been made and passed by the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, by the operation of which a Missionary, or a poor converted Hindoo who lends to his heathen brother that Book which has brought him out of darkness into light,—I say, when a Missionary, or a converted Hindoo, may, at some future period, be fined four hundred rupees or be incarcerated in the common Jail of Calcutta for four months, by virtue of that Regulation, for the offence of giving, or only lending to his neighbour; for perusal, a copy of the Word of God printed here; is there none to exclaim unto the Ruler —What doest thou? When an exception was made in the Regulation in favor of "any printed Book or Paper containing only Shipping Intelligence, Advertisement of Sales, Current Prices of commodities, Rates of Exchange, or other intelligence solely of a Commercial nature," was there no FRIEND at the Council Board to whisper—THE BIBLE?—Let that blessed Book also be excepted?

Say not, that a professedly Christian Government will never suppress Christianity; for History will contradict it. Ask not, confidently, will an English Government, in these times, ever think of inflicting punishment for giving or lending the Bible to any of its native subjects? It is improbable, I fain would hope; but is it impossible? Let no one deceive himself that, when once the Regulation is registered in the Supreme Court and passed into a Law, either the Bible or the labours of the Missionaries and other Philanthropists, will *always* meet with indulgence. Recollect what was done in 1806-7: and who can say, whether the friends of Christianity, and not the disciples of Hume or Voltaire, nor the advocates of Hindooism or Mahomedanism, will always be the leading Members of the Government? Then, there was only the *assumption* of a power to prevent the printing of that which was disapproved of; but now, a power will be invested in the Public Authorities not only to ruin a Press for printing any thing that is disagreeable to them, whether the Bible or a Newspaper; but also to inflict punishment by fines and imprisonment, upon as many individuals as may be found to have circulated either the one or the other, as the temper and disposition of the Government may be from time to time. "If you confide in man, your hope will be cut off, and your trust shall be a spider's web." "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted off?" "Take ye heed, therefore, every one of his neighbour, and trust ye not in any brother; for cursed be the man that trusteth in weak and erring man, and maketh mortal flesh his arm." Lift up your voice now; act with Christian firmness before it be too late; and make a humble and respectful Petition to the Government to withdraw the Regulation before the Court, or to modify it, ere it is registered; but if nothing be timely done, it may hereafter be said—"Lo, thou trustest in the staff of this broken reed, on Egypt; whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it: so is Pharaoh king of Egypt to all that trust in him."

## Memorial.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE GILBERT, LORD MINTO,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

1. I had the honour to receive a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government, under date the 11th September, desiring that I would submit, for the inspection of Government, the manuscript of some Sermons on the Prophecies which I intended to publish. I shall willingly submit these discourses to your Lordship's perusal, and shall be happy to receive such observations on them as your Lordship's learning and candour may suggest; but I cannot submit them to the judgment of the Officers of the Government. My reasons for declining to comply with the wishes of Government in this respect, it is incumbent on me to state; and I feel confident your Lordship will consider them to be satisfactory.

2. It will not have escaped your Lordship's observation, even in the short period since your arrival, that some of the officers of your Lordship's government do not manifest any zeal for promoting the knowledge of the Christian Religion in India: they consider, that a zeal in this respect would not be consonant to a wise and prudent policy. I am willing to believe that they advise according to the best of their judgment; but a principle pure and just in itself, if it be not tenderly exercised in reference to other important obligations, may become extravagant or pernicious. For instance, not to promote Christianity may, in certain circumstances, be prudent; but to repress Christianity will not, I think, in any case, be defended. It is not necessary to observe to your Lordship how much the minds of Europeans assimilate to the native character after a long residence in this country, and how difficult it is for men, even of good sense and honest intentions, while involved in the mist of this prejudice, to view the Christian religion in the true light.

3. During the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, the spirit of promoting learning and religion in India was general and ardent; but after the departure of that nobleman, a great revolution took place. A spirit, directly adverse to the diffusion of religion in India, most unexpectedly broke forth, just as if it had been confined by his presence. This spirit appeared long before the insurrection in Vellore. I mention this, lest your Lordship should suppose that it originated with that event for I understood that the "Massacre at Vellore" has been unaccountably adduced as some sanction to the principle of opposing the progress of the Christian Religion in Bengal. I had opportunities of judging of the causes of that event, which were peculiar. I was in the vicinity of the place at the time; I travelled for two months immediately after wards in the provinces adjacent, with the sanction of Government; and I had the evidence of Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, on the subject. That the insurrection at Vellore had no connection with the Christian Religion, directly or indirectly immediately or remotely, is a truth which is capable of demonstration.

4. The spirit so hostile to the progress of Christianity in India, appeared first in operation about two years ago, and has been acquired strength ever since. It has exhibited itself in a series of acts, the recital of which will sufficiently illustrate to your Lordship the temper of mind which produced them. These acts are, however, not to be considered as the official and acknowledged measures of the respectable person, who preceded your Lordship in the government. Sir George Barlow has often expressed his approbation of the means used for the diffusion of Christianity in India, and he sincerely desires its success. These measures have not been generally considered as the offspring of his unbiassed judgment. Besides, most of them are extra official, and with some of them he is perhaps yet unacquainted. They will probably appear to your Lordship to have been dictated by a timorous policy, proceeding from minds somewhat agitated by the responsibility of a weighty empire, viewing at the same time Christianity as an innovation in India, and magnifying that innovation, perhaps, into a revolution. The acts which have plainly manifested this alarm are many. It will suffice to notice to your Lordship the four following:

5. First. The withdrawing the patronage of Government from the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Oriental Tongues.

The translation of the Scriptures had commenced in the College of Fort William at the expense of Government. When the Honourable the Court of Directors directed a reduction of the expenses of that institution, it was resolved to make provision for the continuation of the translation of the Scriptures by public subscription, and to exonerate the Government entirely. It was accordingly proposed that a committee of the College and of others should superintend the translations, and control the expenditure. This measure had been recommended by certain of the bishops and by some noble persons in England, who wished to aid us in the translation of the Scriptures; and the continuance of the College was merely desired, with the view that the important work might be conducted strictly in the principles of the national

church, and not fall entirely into the hands, of dissenters, as it has since done. Your Lordship will be surprised to hear that this proposition was rejected. Government withdrew its patronage from the works entirely and even refused to give its countenance to the subscription. The immediate consequences of this unexpected blow was the loss of ample funds; for there appeared at the time, throughout all India, a disposition to encourage a literary undertaking which was deemed so honourable to the nation.

Considering the difficulty of obtaining fit instruments for the conduct of such a work, the religious and moral importance of the work itself, and its advantages to the general interests of Oriental Literature, your Lordship will believe, that this forfeiture of public encouragement, under such auspicious circumstances, has ever been viewed with regret by the friends of learning and of religion in Europe and in India.

This disappointment, however, has had one favourable result; it accelerated the establishment of "the Christian Institution in the East," which carries the translation of the Scriptures, in some of the languages into regions far beyond the controul of the Bengal Government.

6. Second. Attempting to suppress the translation of the Scriptures.

An attempt was next made to suppress the translation of the Scriptures entirely, and this attempt had almost succeeded.

To suppress the translation of the Scriptures, is to suppress the Scriptures. I can make no further observation on this, in addressing your Lordship.

7. Third. Suppressing the encomium of the Hon. the Court of Directors, on their venerable mission, by the Rev. Mr. Swartz.

The Honourable Court had sent out to Fort St. George, a marble monument, to be erected in the church of St. Mary to the memory of Mr. Swartz, inscribed with a suitable epitaph; and they announced it, in their general letter, dated 29th October 1806, as a testimony of the deep sense they entertained of his transcendent merit; of his unwearied labours in the cause of religion and piety, and of his public services at Tanjore, where the influence of his name and character was for a long course of years productive of important benefits to the Company. The Honourable Court further adds; "On no subject has the Court, of Directors been more unanimous, than in their anxious desire to perpetuate the memory of this eminent person, and to excite in others an emulation of his great example." They direct, finally, that translations shall be made of the epitaph into the country languages, and published at Madras, and that the native inhabitants shall be encouraged to view the monument."

The Christians in Bengal were of course rejoiced to hear of the honourable testimony to the apostolic Swartz, and they expected that it would be acknowledged here, as at Fort St. George and Bombay; but they were disappointed; there was no recognition of the venerable Missionary in Bengal. The epitaph was not inserted in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, nor was the slightest notice taken of the circumstance. And lest it might be supposed that it was omitted by accident, the official notice of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, which appeared subsequently, relative to the day of commemoration, was also suppressed.

But what followed was yet more painful. Your Lordship will judge of the feelings of the Christians in this place, when they read, in the Government Gazette of the week following, an article whose obvious tendency was to bring the labours and character of the Christian Missionary into contempt. Thus, while the Honourable the East India Company were adorning the sepulchres of their Missionaries and embalming their memory in the South, their own servants were treating the character with indignity in the North. We were at first alarmed, lest this might be the signal for the other papers to commence an attack on the humble and defenceless Missionaries; but we were happy to find, that not one of the seven papers of this Presidency followed the example of the official Gazette.

As it is not probable that any of the particulars above mentioned, have as yet come to your Lordship's knowledge, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the enclosed printed paper (A) published by the authority of the Government of Fort St. George.

8. Fourth. Restraining the Protestant Missionaries in Bengal, from the exercise of their functions, and establishing an Imprimatur for theological works.

Men's minds were prepared, by the proceeding circumstances, to expect little indulgence to Missionaries, but they were certainly not prepared to expect the event which followed.

The success of the Protestant Mission in Bengal had long been a source of uneasiness to those officers of Government who do not think it right to convert the natives. Some of the native Moonshes attached to the Public offices, well knowing from long acquaintance, their masters' sentiments on this subject, have not failed from time to time to

urge them to countenance their petitions, and to lend their voice in accusing the Missionaries. Some clamour of this kind was raised at two different times within the last seven years; but it passed away without offence to the Christian Religion. The complaint of the Moonshes against the Missionaries, on the present occasion, is not, I understand, so serious as the former; they complain, that the Missionaries have, in a certain paper, "applied abusive epithets to Mahomet." The Missionaries certainly mistake the proper method of convincing the minds of men, if they use epithets of abuse; the successful method of preaching is by argument and affectionate address; and I presume this has been their general method during the fourteen years of their mission, else we cannot suppose their labours would have been followed with so much success.

At the same time, Christian Teachers are not to speak with reverence or courtesy of Juggernaut or Mahomet: they must speak as the Scriptures speak; that is, of false gods as of false gods, and of a lying prophet as a lying prophet. The Mahometans apply abusive epithets and vulgar curses to the idolatry of the Hindoos and to the faith of Christians, and these epithets are contained in books; and Government might, on the same principle, have been assailed with the petitions of Christians and Hindoos against the Mahometans. If the natives choose to go to hear the preaching or to read the books of the Missionaries, it is their pleasure to do so—it is no concern of Government. These poor Missionaries are not official characters: they have no power, no authority, no riches; and this the natives well know. They are like the first Apostle, contemned and despised by all castes; and if they are bereaved of the countenance of their own Government, they are bereaved indeed.

The complaint, however, of the Mahometans has produced a very serious event. The Protestant Missionaries in Bengal were prohibited, by order of Government dated 8th September last, from preaching to the natives.

The Protestant Mission being situated at Serampore, a town belonging to the King of Denmark, the English Government requested the Danish Governor to give up the Mission Press, and order the Missionaries to remove to Calcutta. The Danish Governor resisted this demand, on the plea of the sovereignty of his nation; and the English Government revoked their requisition. The English Government then issued an order prohibiting the Missionaries from printing any books, "directed to the object of converting the natives to Christianity." On this a question was proposed officially to the British Government by the Danish Governor; a question which your Lordship will be concerned to think should ever have been necessary. It was this: "Whether, among the books prohibited by the British Government, the Bible in the Bengalee language was included?" The answer to this question your Lordship will read with yet more concern. It was the following: "We are not aware of any objection to the promulgation of the Scriptures in the Bengalee language, unaccompanied by any comments on the religions of the country;" that is, the English Government were not "aware that there was any objection to the publication of the Bible, yet they were not certain." At all events, it must have "no comment on the religions of the country;" that is, it must not be said of the Bible—"This is the word of the true God, and more worthy of belief than the Veda of Brahma;" nor must any illustration of its truth be noticed by reference to the Hindoo doctrines; for instance, by appealing to their own ideas of a Trinity, of an atonement, and of the "man twice born."

After some consideration, the English Government qualified (but did not revoke) their prohibition respecting works "directed to the object of converting the natives," and informed the Missionaries officially that, "whatever they printed for the future, must be submitted to the inspection of the officers of Government;" and here the matter ended. An official Imprimatur is established for the theological works of the Protestant Missionaries; and preaching to the natives, beyond the limits of the Danish town, is entirely prohibited: and this, of course, amounts to nearly a total suppression of the Mission.

The chief inconvenience of the Imprimatur imposed is, not that religious books shall be submitted to the officers of Government, but that they must be submitted to the "native" officers of Government. If, indeed, the Christian officers of Government understood the Bengalee, Arabic, Orissa, Mahratta, and Chinese languages, then might the Missionaries expect that Christians would revise their works; but a Hindoo must revise the Bengalee, and a Mahometan the Arabic. Those very Mahometans who impeached the Missionaries in the first instance will necessarily be employed next to revise their theology. Was it ever heard that a Hindoo or a Mahometan gave a candid judgment of a Christian book? They will, of course, obliterate all pages which offend their own superstitions, and particularly those quotations from Scripture which speak of lying prophets, or the sin of idolatry.

I now beg leave to request your Lordship's attention to the plea on which these proceedings against the Protestant Missionaries have



been grounded. It is this; "that the public faith has been pledged to leave the natives in the undisturbed exercise of their religions." This is a proper pledge of our Legislature. It is proper not to disturb the natives in the exercise of their religion; nor has this pledge ever been broken, directly or indirectly. It is proper not to interfere with, or by violence to prevent, the superstition of the natives, if not criminal in itself, or affecting the public peace. But if, by the expression, "not disturbing the natives in the exercise of their religion," be meant that "we are not to use means for diffusing the knowledge of Christianity among them," then it is to be observed, that this pledge has been violated by every Government in India, and has been systematically broken by the Honourable the East India Company from the year 1693 to the present time. The fact is, they have pledged themselves to a conduct just the reverse. The East India Company hold this country by a Charter, which expressly stipulates that they shall use means to instruct the Gentoos, &c. in the Christian Religion. (William III. 15th September 1693.) And this stipulation is in perfect accordance with their pledge of not disturbing the natives in the exercise of their superstitions by force, inasmuch as it is a very different thing to apply arguments to the mind and to inflict wounds on the body. It is their duty to civilize their barbarous subjects, and to teach them humanity, and for that purpose to address their understandings and their affections. At the same time, it is their duty not to disturb the exercise of their superstition by compulsory acts; and the Legislature has stipulated for the performance of both duties; and the first duty is as positive as the second. They first stipulate to do good, and they next stipulate not to do evil; and in consequence of this stipulation, the Honourable Company have constantly aided the Christian Missions in India; and at this time, they devote a considerable sum annually to their support. The Protestant Mission in Bengal commenced in 1758. The Honourable Company's ships brought out the annual supplies for this Mission, and before the year 1770, religious tracts were translated into the Bengalee language; and Hindoo Christians preached to their countrymen, in the time of Hastings, in the town of Calcutta. This Mission continued its labours till about the year 1790, when the supply of Missionaries from Europe failed. It was succeeded by the present Mission at Serampore in 1793.

The Calcutta mission was of extensive use in disseminating Christian principles through Northern India. They sent Arabic New Testaments to the court of Shah Allam, the Mahomedan King of Hindostan, then resident at Allahabad. The Priests of his Majesty returned their thanks to the Missionaries, and requested that "the supply might be continued." It was continued for a time, and an investment of Arabic Bibles is soon expected, under the sanction of the Honourable Company, for a similar purpose. Little of the influence of Christianity in India has come, as yet, to the knowledge of the public. Englishmen in general know as little of the state of Christianity in India, as of the state of Hinduism. Two Christian Missions were at the same period tolerated by Shah Allam; one of which had existed since the time of Akbar the Great, and both of which exist under this day.

At Seringapatam, under Hyder Sultan the Mahomedan Prince of Mysore, the most complete toleration was permitted. In the Appendix to the enclosed pamphlet, your Lordship will see with what ardour the preaching of Swarta was received at Seringapatam, and how the noble Mahometans and Hindoos desired to learn from him what was the "right prayer." Romish Missions were tolerated by Hyder at the same time. Tippoo Sultan was more intolerant than his father. He was at times a persecutor; yet he did not quench Christianity; and Missions now flourish in various parts of the Mysore country.

After these authorities, we certainly shall not refer to the Mahomedan Monarchs in Calcutta, for their opinion on the general relations of religious toleration in India.

I do not know whether your Lordship has been informed, that there are two Roman Catholic Missions in Bengal and the provinces adjacent. They have existed for a long period of time, and have been tolerated by the Mahomedan, Hindoo, Seik, Nepaul, and Tibet Governments. They have preached and published what they pleased, without any official restriction that we have ever heard of; and they now continue to follow their functions under the protections of the English Government, while the Protestant Missionaries are restrained and their theology is subjected to an official licence.

The proceedings against the Protestant Mission will naturally be supposed at home to have been called forth by some public commotion in Bengal; or by the bad moral character of the Missionaries. As to the first, they will be happy to hear, that we are now, and long have been, in a state of almost torpid tranquillity; and as to the character of the Missionaries, the Government has acknowledged them to be men of quiet demeanour, of pious intentions, and as deserving countenance and respect for their literary labours.

It has been the usual conduct of Asiatic Governments to let Christianity alone; in the annals of the British Administration in India, has

there been no instance of the suppression of a Christian Mission. Our empire here subsists by the discrepancy of religious opinion. It is not good policy to strengthen the Hindoo Religion, or to strengthen the Mahomedan Religion; but it is good policy to strengthen the Christian Religion, because it is as yet the weakest. It is certainly our duty not to oppose it: for if this council "be of God, we cannot resist it." And it would now be as easy to oppose the rushing of the Bore in the river Ganges, as to oppose the entrance of Christianity into the province of Bengal.

9. After the perusal of the foregoing pages, your Lordship will be prepared to understand the cause of the late alarm regarding the Prophecies; not a public alarm indeed but the alarm of some of the officers of your Lordship's government.

Having had occasion lately to preach a series of discourses on the Christian Prophecies, in the Presidency Church, some of the congregation expressed a wish that I would permit them to be printed, observing, that they had before made a similar request without effect; but as I was now about to return to Europe, they hoped I would bequeath to them these few discourses.

When it was understood by the officers of Government, that the sermons on the prophecies were to be published, they were alarmed:—your Lordship will scarcely divine the cause—it was this:—It seems these prophecies declare, "that all nations shall be converted to the religion of Christ." But if this be true, it was argued, What bad news to the Mahomedans and the Hindoos! In short, the advertisement announcing the intended publication of the Prophecies, which was sent to the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, was suppressed; the advertisement itself was delivered in with trepidation to Government, and an order was immediately issued to the printers of the other papers, forbidding them to publish the alarming notice. In consequence of this order, it has been publicly understood that the Christian Prophecies are suppressed by authority.

I now beg leave to submit it to your Lordship's judgment, whether, in the view of the temper of mind displayed above, it would be proper in me to subject my composition to the opinion and revision of the officers of your Lordship's government. Might there not be some danger in committing the Christian Prophecies to be altered and new-modelled by men who favour the disciples of Mahomet and Brahma? I incline not to commit them to the hands of those officers, from another consideration: it would be a bad precedent. I would not that it should be thought, that any where in the British dominions, there exists any thing like a civil inquisition into matters purely religious.

It is now nearly two months since I received the letter from Government on this matter, and I have not yet communicated my intentions. I now beg leave to inform your Lordship, that I do not wish to give Government any unnecessary offence. I shall not publish the Prophecies.

At the same time I beg leave most respectfully to assure your Lordship, that I am not in any way disappointed by the interference of Government on this occasion. The supposed oppression of the Christian Prophecies has produced the consequence that might be expected. The public curiosity has been greatly excited to see these Prophecies; and to draw the attention of men to the Divine Predictions, could be the only object I had in view in noticing them in the course of my public ministry. Another consequence will probably be; the Prophecies will be translated into the languages of the East, and thus pave the way, as has sometimes happened, for their own fulfilment.

10. Your Lordship will be enabled better to understand the real nature of this alarm regarding the Prophecies, when you are informed of the alarm which was excited about half a year before your Lordship's arrival, by the ancient "Christian Tablets."

In consequence of the inquiries, sanctioned by the Marquis Wellesley, into the history and literature of the Syrian Christians of Travancore, some ancient Manuscripts were announced, and also certain "Brass Tablets" of great antiquity, containing the privileges of these ancient Christians, asserting their rights of nobility, and declaring withal that they had a King. Your Lordship can hardly conceive the apprehensions which were excited by this discovery, in the minds of those who have been lately alarmed by the Prophecies. Even at the first, it was accounted an ominous mission to go "to rake up the ashes of Christianity" in the very midst of the Hindoos. But when it was announced that there were "glowing embers" nothing less seemed to be expected than that all Hindostan would shortly be "in a flame." For if it was true that Christianity once flourished in Hindostan, it followed that it might flourish again. It was devoutly wished "that these Christian Tablets might sink to the bottom of the sea," and even the curiosity of the Hindoo Antiquaries was quenched in this horror of Christianity.

That your Lordship may be assured that this alarm was real, and not fictitious, it is only necessary to add, that when the article of literary intelligence published in the BOMBAY GAZETTE, containing the account

of these ancient Christians, and of these "brass plates" (which account was certainly interesting to the Christian world in general, and to men of letters in particular,) arrived at Calcutta, it was suppressed, by authority, as something dangerous to the State; and the Bishop of Llandaff's Letter on the Civilization of India had nearly shared the same fate.

11. It appearing from the recent events above noticed, that the diffusion of Christianity in Bengal is plainly obnoxious to some of the officers of Government, serious apprehensions are now entertained, that the attempt to suppress the translation of the Scriptures will be renewed. I cannot believe that the attempt will be made during your Lordship's administration. If, however, any sinister event should afford a pretext for reviving it, I humbly request that the Chinese Translation of the Scriptures may be spared. Suffer me, my Lord, to intercede for the Chinese. There are three English youths, who have been for two years past under the tuition of the Chinese Professor and his two Chinese Assistants, and they have now acquired a very considerable proficiency in the Chinese Language; and it is my intention to call them to England for public purposes, in three years hence, if their studies be not interrupted. This Class has been organized and maintained at a great expense. It is the only regular Chinese Class in the world, out of the limits of the Chinese Empire; and it will probably be the source of the first regular instruction in the Chinese language in Great Britain.

12. If your Lordship should judge it expedient to investigate any of the facts contained in this letter, I shall be happy to afford any further evidence or explanation that may be required, before I leave India.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord, With the highest respect, your Lordships

Most obedient and humble Servant,  
(Signed) C. BUCHANAN.

#### Madras.

Madras, March 13, 1823. — The *ANGEL* sailed yesterday for Calcutta. — The following are the Names of Passengers proceeding on this Ship.

Sir W. Rumbold, Mr. Stromhom, Lieut. Deveton, Rev. Mr. Parish, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Harry, Capt. Garrick, Sea Service, and Mr. Watts. The *SCOTIA* and *MORNING STAR* are reported to sail immediately.

Passengers by the *Scotia* — Major and Mrs. Smithwaite, and Mr. Gould, for Vizagapatam; Major Smith, Mr. Smalley and Child, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson for Manipatam.

Passengers by the *Morning Star*. — Lieut. and Mrs. Constatyne, Mrs. Monatt and two Children, and Mr. Terry, for Calcutta — Mr. James Frank, and three Children for Vizagapatam.

Passengers arrived on the *Portsea*. — Mr. and Mrs. Blair.

The H. C.'s Ship *MARCHIONESS OF ELY* remained, when our Paper was sent to the Press.

The Brig *NORFOLK* from the Southern Ports anchored in the Roads on Tuesday evening.

*Thermometer on the Neilgherry Hills.* — According to a register published in the *MADRAS GAZETTE* Supplement of yesterday, the Thermometer in a Pandall on the Neilgherry Hills during last month was as low as 40°, and did not rise higher than 61½°; in the air at 6 o'clock in the morning it stood at 32° — and was high as 70° exposed to the Sun. The frost ice on the first of the month was 2½ inches in thickness. From a communication we have received from the Neilgherry, we find that some of the party there, have been forcibly as well as painfully reminded of England, by having Chibblains — The cold season at the Presidency has passed off, without any danger of being visited with such painful recollections; indeed we may be considered to have been deprived of some portion of the coolness common to the season — the heat of the Sun having at all times been very powerful, and the weather not unfrequently sultry — Rain has lately fallen, not only at the Presidency, but in some quantity, in different parts of the Peninsula, an occurrence very unusual in this early part of the season — the weather remaining cloudy and unsettled — the wind also which had blown for some days fresh from the Southward, has got round again to the N. E. quarter.

*New 5 per Cent. Loan.* — Our accounts from Calcutta mention that the new 5 per Cent. Loan is already at a Premium of 8 per Cent. and expected to rise higher, — and that every individual is pushing to get his tender early on the Register, that he may not be paid off in the first payment that will take place after the 31st March 1823 — the terms of the Loan being that the Bonds granted for the last received tenders and brought last on the registers, will be liable to be discharged first; — the present Loan is open for the receipt of transfer of all Bonds of the unremittable Loan of the 31st March 1822 and altho' only numbers to 2000, are advertised at present for payment, it is expected that the subsequent numbers will also be advertised in early succession, and that as

no tenders to the present Loan will be received in Calcutta after the 30th Proximo, all Promissory Notes not tendered before that date, and which will be declared for payment hereafter, must necessarily be paid off in Cash at Port William which has induced proprietors to press forward with their tenders. — We are also informed that as the New Loan is only limited to nine Crore of Rupees, a very large payment in Cash will take place in May next; being in part of the unremittable Bonds in excess of that sum, and that it is calculated the interest of money in India will probably fall below four per Cent till commerce can absorb the amount thus thrown into the market. — *Madras Govt. Gazette.*

#### Shipping Arrivals.

##### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 26	David Clark	British	P. Falconer	Cape	Dec. 23
26	Portsea	British	E. Worthington	Madras	Mar. 16
26	Guide	British	H. Geneva	Bourbon	Nov. 23

##### BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 5	Angelica	Portg.	A. F. de Silva	Macao	—

#### Shipping Departures.

##### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 25	Fazel Kurrim	British	D. Kitchener	Rangoon

##### BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 6	Carribee	British	—	Pulo Penang

#### Stations of Vessels in the River.

##### CALCUTTA, MARCH 25, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour. — *CONDE DO RIO PARDO*, (P.), — *MINERVA*, outward-bound, remains. — *ARTHUR*, (F.), passed down.

Saugor. — *SARAH*, (Brig), gone to Sea on the 24th instant.

The Spanish Ship *FLOR DE MAR*, Captain M. Henserden, is expected to sail for Manila in four or five days.

#### Births.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of Captain E. WILKINSON, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 7th instant, at the house of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in the Fort, the Lady of Major OMSLOW, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

#### CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MARCH 25, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans, .....	Rs. 30 0	29 0
Unremittable ditto, .....	7 0	6 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822, .....	24 0	23 0
Bank Shares, .....	6100 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100, .....	205 8	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 4 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount, .....		at 4 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 2-8 per cent.		

#### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 11½ a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 a 2½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92 ½
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	—
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6 — Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares — Premium 60 to 62 per cent.	

#### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, .....	4 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, .....	3 8 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, .....	5 0 per cent.
To 2 Months Certain, .....	4 0 per cent.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, .....	Premium .....	39 0 a 30 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct., ditto, ..		5 0 a 6 0